

record, and other matter required by the committee printed and suitably bound; and to employ such assistance as may be deemed necessary. The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses. Subpoenas for witnesses shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee thereof. The claim that any testimony or evidence given may tend to incriminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceedings, except in prosecuting for perjury committed in giving such testimony. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the investigation herein authorized, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100 and imprisoned in a common jail for not more than one year nor less than one month, as provided in section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The expenses thereof shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers ordered by said committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. BORAH. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House on the disagreeing votes on House bill 18787.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives agreeing to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 18787) relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia, and of all persons employed in constructing, maintaining, or improving a river or harbor of the United States and of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BORAH. I ask that the Senate concur—

Mr. BURTON. I ask that the matter may go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will go over.

Mr. SMOOT. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m., Monday, February 17) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 18, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 17, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, Infinite Spirit, our heavenly Father, that we may touch hearts with Thee and feel the influx of Thy spirit mingling with our spirit and thus consciously renew our relationship with Thee, be strengthened, purified, ennobled, and led forward to new victories, new achievements in the work Thou hast given us to do. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

INCOME TAX.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will announce to the House, to save the trouble of reading a long document, that he has received a communication from the secretary of state of Wyoming announcing that the legislature of that State has ratified the income-tax amendment.

The communication is as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Wyoming:

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the following copy of senate joint resolution No. 2, adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1913, and is a full, true, and correct copy thereof:

Senate joint resolution ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America granting power to Congress to levy a tax on incomes.

Whereas both Houses of the Sixty-first Congress of the United States of America, at its first session, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, made the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following article is proposed by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, namely: "ART. XVI. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionments among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration"; Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate of the State of Wyoming (the house of representatives concurring). That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming.

That certified copies of this preamble and joint resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state of this State to the President of the United States, Secretary of State of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Wyoming.

By the president:

BIRNEY H. SAGE.

By the speaker:

MARTIN L. PRATT.

10.52 a. m., February 3, 1913.

JOSEPH M. CAREY, Governor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 10th day of February, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD an article by Mr. Alfred W. Lawson, of New York, the editor and proprietor of the monthly magazine *Aircraft*. This article upon the subject of aviation is very interesting and illuminating and contains in it much that is of valuable information. I deem this request not inappropriate at this time, inasmuch as the subject of aerial navigation as it concerns a means of national defense and attack, will be, I believe, one of the features of the forthcoming naval appropriation bill. Other bills involving different phases of this subject are also in course of preparation and will claim our attention during the next Congress. While the zeal of the author has led him to make some recommendations with which we may not all fully agree, yet I believe his suggestions are timely and of much value, not only to Congress but to the country at large. Indeed, I believe Congress is fast coming to appreciate the importance of this new field of enterprise in its varied possibilities.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to print in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Mr. Alfred W. Lawson on the subject of flying machines.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how long is this article?

Mr. SHARP. I should think it would take probably three columns of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I have made no estimate.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will make his request that he have leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing this article, I shall have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD as indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The article is as follows:

A RECOMMENDATION TO CONGRESS.

(By Alfred W. Lawson.)

To the Members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate:

As a private citizen I beg leave to address you, both individually and collectively, upon a subject which I consider of vital importance to this glorious Nation, upon a subject which, although new and little understood at present, must within a very short period take its place at the very head of human interest and progress. I allude to air craft and air navigation.

I want to point out to you a few facts in connection with what has already been accomplished in this new method of transportation and what reasonable development may be expected in the immediate future, and I want to show you with facts and figures and argument just why it becomes necessary at this time for Congress to give this subject most careful consideration and bring to bear upon it that rare good judgment and foresight which anticipates and avoids difficulties with preparedness, and thereby demonstrates the wisdom that distinguishes the preeminent minority from the eminent majority. In offering this address, gentlemen, I fully recognize the great number and variety of present-day problems you have to occupy your time, and, of course, it would be unreasonable to expect that you had given any especial attention to the development or the possibilities of air transportation during its embryonic state; nor could you have been expected to do so when taking into consideration that the majority of our American publicists have seen fit to only spread broadcast the gruesome and sensational side of the subject, and thereby harass American progress, in contradistinction to the attitude of the publicists of European countries, who endeavor to educate their people in the scientific and industrial value of the movement.

So I address you, gentlemen, as one who has given much time and thought to this great subject—a specialist in this line, you might say—and give you the benefit of five years' constant investigation of the matter, summed up in the fewest possible words and relating only to that which concerns the people of the United States the most. I address you as one who knows.

I speak not as the elastic dreamer, who overleaps at a bound all the obstacles which naturally block up the passageway of progress and which require years to remove, nor as the habitual doubter who, with eyes in the back of his head, can see nothing to the fore, and naturally scouts and denies the possibilities of progress of any nature whatsoever.

I speak as one who has studied closely the lines of air-craft development, its possibilities and probabilities, and calculated conservatively regarding the time necessary to overcome certain mechanical and human obstacles while attaining its natural and healthy growth. By knowing the facts and carefully weighing the theories I have obtained a perspective from which my views on the subject should be as clear

on what has already taken place and that which should follow—as effects follow causes—as it is possible for a frail mentality to acquire.

I may say here that owing to my having acted in the capacity of editor in chief of two aeronautical periodicals during the past five years my opportunities have been unusually extended for obtaining authoritative information as well as the views of the best-informed men throughout the entire world upon the different phases of the movement, which practically enables me to arrive at very substantial conclusions.

So, to begin with, I will state that the time has now arrived for this Nation to start the construction of a great aerial fleet, both for offensive and defensive purposes. In fact, in view of the great progress already made by other nations along this line, further delay on our part must be considered little short of criminal negligence. Delay is jeopardizing the best interests of our people in general and the efficiency of our Army and Navy in particular. For every year we delay now two or more years will be required later to overtake other nations, who now lead us and who are increasing that lead with every setting of the sun.

As I write the United States of America stands thirteenth on the list of Governments who have made expenditures for the purpose of aerial development. China still ranks below us, but so pitifully insignificant have been the American appropriations for this work that China could overtake and go beyond us in a day.

It can be seen from the table which accompanies this address that Germany leads the countries of the world in governmental expenditures, having to date spent approximately \$12,000,000 for their aeronautical equipment, and if you will pause momentarily to compare Germany's \$12,000,000 with America's \$300,000 expenditure you can see at a glance the awful inferiority of our position. For this amount Germany has acquired 320 aeroplanes, 22 dirigibles, and 9 great military sheds, as against 19 aeroplanes, 1 puny dirigible, and 1 military shed of the United States Government.

If you compare the United States position with that of France, it is almost as bad, as France has expended approximately \$9,000,000, for which they can show 300 aeroplanes, 19 dirigibles, and 7 sheds.

Russia, Italy, England, Japan, Brazil, Belgium, Greece, Bulgaria, and Spain also outrank us in governmental work. Not only do these countries lead us, but they are running away from us as a greyhound can run away from a snail. Furthermore, almost every little second, third, fourth, and fifth rate country in the world is showing more governmental activity in aeronautics than this Government. For instance, as I speak new reports have just reached me that little Belgium has decided to purchase 27 more aeroplanes, while such countries as Denmark, Greece, etc., are making preparations to acquire large numbers of machines in the near future.

The haste made to equip aerially by these different countries, and the feverish haste made by Germany and France in particular, with Japan just getting a flying start, has more significance than the average mind comprehends. There are great scientists and famous war strategists in harness to-day who will tell you that within a few years "that country's air fleet which controls the air above will control the ground or water below"; and whether or not their predictions will be fulfilled the fact remains that there are at least a half dozen countries who are now preparing for just such a state of affairs.

The purpose of this address, however, is not to delve so much into the future as it is to show you just what exists at present and what could happen now in case war broke out between the aerially armed foreigner and the aerially unarmed United States. Germany, for instance, could play havoc with this country if war broke out to-day. Yes, within 30 days they could have within our shores and right up over our heads at least 10 great armor-clad air cruisers of the Zeppelin and Schuette-Lanz types and 200 or more of the latest pattern war aeroplanes. How, you ask? The easiest way possible. These 10 great air cruisers could be accompanied across the ocean by a flotilla of steamships with supplies, just as a fleet of naval vessels are accompanied by colliers and supply ships on their long voyages.

They could be reprovisioned, regasolined, and recharged with hydrogen gas as often as necessary en route by these supply ships, and again innumerable times while standing off our very shores, say, a hundred miles away and out of sight of our forts and fleets. (The word airship should only be used when referring to a rigid dirigible—that is to say, it should depend upon a solid structure, a hull braced from the inside, for its rigidity, instead of depending on the pressure of the gas itself. It should have separate and independent gas chambers, which should perform the same functions as the air-tight compartments of an ocean steamship, and be able to carry a large number of passengers. It is about as foolish to call one of those little two or three passenger-carrying dirigible balloons as an airship as it would to refer to a two or three passenger-carrying motor boat as a steamship. To call an aeroplane an airship shows absolutely no aeronautical breeding whatsoever.) These airships, which have a radius of action of about 1,200 miles, and are capable of staying in the air for 48 hours without the necessity of having to be restocked with gasoline or hydrogen, could float over our forts and fleets as though they never existed and find their way right to the very hearts of our great cities. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington could be put in a terrible state of panic by the very knowledge of these monsters being above them loaded with explosives and rapid-firing guns such as all the latest German air cruisers are now fitted with.

It would require but two or three of these great ships of the air to float over Washington and lay its magnificent public buildings in waste. They could pour down shot and shell, in fact, tons of ignitable explosives right over the Halls of Congress themselves, and the strangest part of the whole affair would be our absolute helplessness to prevent it. They could come and go by day or by night without opposition by merely rising high enough. All they would have to do would be to discharge their cargo of explosives and return over our great fortresses, without fear or harm, to their ocean convoy, reload, and repeat the operation as often as time would allow.

Furthermore, while Germany also has a great naval fleet that could back them up, even this would be hardly necessary, for the reason that a few air scouts could find and remain in constant touch with our own warships, and by wireless telegraphy post their convoy steamships as to their location and movements, thereby enabling the cheaper, unarmed supply ships to keep out of the way of the high-priced war vessels.

Besides the 10 big, powerful armor-clads of the air (Zeppelin and Schuette-Lanz types), each of the Germany supply ships would be accompanied by many hydroaeroplanes, to be utilized for scout work as well.

Such feats could be performed to-day; what I am saying is not relating to the future. Germany has these airships now; they are armed, tried, proved, officered, manned, and being experimented with

constantly, and with each and every day's development Germany is getting nearer and nearer to the vital points of America, from a war viewpoint, while the great strides they have already made and are still making over there are so far in advance of us that even if we begin immediately to push forward it will require years before we can overtake them.

I do not want to overload you with statistics, but can not resist the temptation to call your attention to some figures recently compiled by the Zeppelin Co. concerning the performances of their airships from January 1, 1912, to December 1, 1912, which will give some idea of the magnitude of air traffic as now practiced in Germany.

Out of 334 days Zeppelin airships were operated during 308 days, with the total number of hours in the air 1,167, during which time a distance of 41,145 miles were covered and 10,291 people carried (4,682 passengers and 5,609 crew).

One single airship—the *Viktoria Luise*—made 225 trips, with a total duration of 497 hours, covering 17,737 miles in an air line and carrying 4,336 people (2,409 crew and 1,927 passengers).

It might also be stated here that during all of these trips, or any others made by the Zeppelin ships previously, there has never occurred one fatal accident—read again, very slowly and thoughtfully, during the many years of experimentation, and in many cases accidents to the ships, or the hundreds of trips made and tens of thousands of miles covered and tens of thousands of passengers carried, not one life was lost from a Zeppelin airship. Strange, isn't it, especially after your favorite editor has been repeatedly telling you how man's efforts to navigate the air was draining the population of the world.

Aerial fleets and expenditures of the different Governments (approximate).

Country.	Government aeroplanes.	Government dirigibles.	Government expenditures.
1. Germany.....	320	22	\$12,000,000
2. France.....	300	19	9,000,000
3. Russia.....	150	10	6,000,000
4. Italy.....	125	8	4,000,000
5. Austria.....	100	7	3,000,000
6. England.....	60	6	2,500,000
7. Japan.....	50	4	1,000,000
8. Belgium.....	40	2	800,000
9. Brazil.....	18	3	500,000
10. Bulgaria.....	35	—	350,000
11. Greece.....	30	—	325,000
12. Spain.....	20	2	310,000
13. United States.....	19	1	300,000
14. Roumania.....	14	—	200,000
15. Denmark.....	10	1	150,000
16. Holland.....	8	—	100,000
17. Turkey.....	6	—	80,000
18. Mexico.....	6	—	70,000
19. Norway.....	5	—	60,000
20. Serbia.....	3	—	50,000
21. Argentina.....	3	—	40,000
22. China.....	2	—	30,000
23. Montenegro.....	1	—	15,000

The estimate on the United States includes the appropriation of March 3, 1911, for \$125,000 and that of August 24, 1912, for \$100,000 as well as allowing \$75,000 expenditure of the Navy to date.

It must be understood that with air craft was born an entirely new science of engineering and navigating and that airship engineers and navigators of the air must be educated and developed with the same care and attention that is bestowed upon marine engineers and navigators—in fact more so, because it requires a higher developed mentality to succeed in the new order of things.

Great air cruisers can not be built in a day, neither can men be trained to man them in a day. It requires years of actual experimentation through a course of development from the seed upward.

An idea prevailed in the British Navy a short time ago that an airship could be built by British engineers to equal or surpass the qualities of a German Zeppelin. Yes, the product of the English constructors, who had never built airships before, was to be as good or better than the product of the Germans who had spent years in the accumulation of practical experience in airship construction and operation. So an order was given to one of the largest engineering concerns in England for a great Zeppelin type, rigid airship. Well, the ship was built according to the specifications of some men who had spent much valuable time in figuring and theorizing, but who, unfortunately, had had no actual training or experience, with the result that while it looked like a Zeppelin it acted quite differently when let loose into the great highway above. To be short, it lacked the main essentials of a Zeppelin—knowledge and experience gained from years of trials and failures—and upon one of its first test trials it came to an untimely end by breaking into two separate and distinct parts.

Just what happened in England is just what would no doubt happen in America if one of our great engineers in some other line undertook to build a "Zeppelin" or a "Schuette-Lanz" without first passing through a long course of airship study, experimentation, and some failures. Our greatest engineer in any other line would be a mere novice in airship construction. In fact, he would probably be worse than a novice because he would try to inject his old methods and principles into an entirely new dimension.

So with Germany several years in the lead in airship construction and air navigation, enjoying the benefit of a great fighting fleet of air cruisers manned by crews trained right up to the minute and America without an air fleet, without airship constructors, and without men educated and trained in air navigation, this country, in case of war with Germany would present about as pitiable a sight during the conflict as that presented by the savage Filipino tribesmen who undertook to fight with their bows and arrows and antiquated firearms our trained American soldiers with their up-to-date quick-firing guns.

Now, if Germany with a great aerial fleet could blind us with a rain of fire and explosives from above to-day, Japan could do the same thing to-morrow, for that country is even now stealthily collecting a fleet of both aeroplanes and dirigibles, and what is more, they are experimenting with them and training their best men to handle them. The Japanese fleet could lay off of any of our western coast cities from Seattle to

Panama and by utilizing the very latest up-to-date aeroplanes and airships could fly over our forts and fleets as though they never existed. Luckily for us Japan has not made the great strides in aerial methods that Germany has yet. She started later; in fact, she started later than the United States, but within one short year she has outdistanced us in governmental appropriations for aeronautical work at a ratio of about 8 to 1.

If Japan keeps up this ratio of aerial progress within the next five years, and the United States persists in remaining inactive as it has done almost entirely during the past four years, Japan will have gained an advantage, from a war standpoint, which it will require at least from 5 to 10 years of our best efforts to overcome, while, if war broke out between the two countries in the meantime, we surely would have to pay a terrible penalty for our procrastination.

Not only does the expenditure of huge sums of money by the different Governments for aerial purposes develop war strength for those countries, but it also aids in the development of their industrial side as well. For instance, because the Government of France spent several millions of dollars for the purchase of aeroplanes, the manufacturers of aeroplanes in France secured a tremendous advantage over the aeroplane manufacturers of the United States for the simple reason that it gave the Frenchmen a home market to dispose of their machines and consequently that much more money to carry on the work with. This naturally induced some of the greatest engineers in France to enter the industry, and when it was found that the Government spent its money for flying machines capital in quantity then became available for building and experimental purposes, with the result that the American manufacturer with little or no capital at his disposal and no governmental market for his product found great difficulty in trying to compete in the world's market with his French rival, who was nursed, so to speak, upon governmental supplies during his infancy period. So it can readily be seen that the knife is cutting both ways against America—it cuts both in war and industry.

Therefore for the reasons mentioned and many other good reasons I could offer, if I could but have your time and attention, I herewith recommend that Congress immediately appropriate the sum of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of creating an adequate American aerial fleet of both aeroplanes and airships, together with their necessary equipment as well as the cost of their operation.

And, furthermore, I recommend that Congress immediately pass a bill giving both the Army and Navy the power to enlist a sufficient number of officers and men to be educated in the theory and trained in the practice of aerial maneuvers.

I also recommend that the duty be taken off foreign airships (rigid dirigibles) for a period of two years from date in order to stimulate the importation of a few of these leviathans which would eventually lead to their construction in this country.

And, again, I recommend that suitable provision be made to subsidize airships, either manufactured or operated by properly organized companies in the United States of America, that their ships of the air can be utilized by this Government in case of war or during maneuvers in times of peace. These airships, of course, at other times would be used for passenger-carrying service between important points.

While I recommend the temporary suspension of the tariff from airships (rigid dirigibles) for the reason that we have no concerns in this country who have demonstrated their ability to construct them, still I would like to have it distinctly understood that I am in favor of a heavy tariff being placed on aeroplanes, for the reason that there are a number of well-organized, well-equipped American concerns capable of building aeroplanes equally as good, if not better, than the foreigners, and as home industries should be encouraged in the United States as they are encouraged in other countries, I furthermore recommend that every heavier-than-air machine, whether it be of the overland or over-water variety, purchased by the United States Government, must be made in whole or in part entirely upon United States soil. For our air fleet in war will eventually develop only that efficiency that we are capable of putting into it ourselves, and it is a thousand times better for this Government to purchase now even a slightly inferior flying machine from a home manufacturer, and thus enable him to enlarge and improve his efficiency with the use of the purchase money, than to buy a better machine from a foreign concern, thus enabling it to still further increase its power over the American manufacturer with the use of our capital. This rule should be made effective at least until such time as the infant industry in America has developed to a point where it can maintain its standard without favor.

The policy of this country should be to have as efficient an air force as any other country in the world, and in order to do so we must figure on overtaking the countries who are now leading us. To overtake Germany, for instance, would require at least five years' time, so that if this should be our aim, in order to do so by the year of 1919, we must arrange a progressive policy in aeroplane and airship addition which will permit us to catch up instead of falling further behind. At a very conservative estimate I place the German air fleet in the year of 1919 at more than 100 dirigibles and more than 1,500 aeroplanes, so that if we intended to catch her or take a leading position with the great aerial powers of the world it will be necessary for us to outline our policy and begin work along this line at once with these figures as the goal.

No less than 150 aeroplanes and 2 rigid dirigibles should be added to our forces this year, with at least three military airship sheds. One of these sheds should be erected in the Panama Canal Zone, while one should be located somewhere along the North Atlantic coast, and the other somewhere on the Pacific seaboard.

Above all things it should not be forgotten that suitable provision must be made immediately for the enlistment of a large enough force of officers and men to be thoroughly trained in up-to-date airmanship. At the present time Germany has over 300 trained aeroplane pilots, in addition to several hundred trained men for the navigation of airships—an air force that altogether exceeds 600—whereas we have in our United States service less than a dozen trained airmen, and, worse still, no provision has yet been made for that purpose. The few members that can be spared for that sort of work by the Signal Corps in the Army or those taken from the ranks of Navy officers make up our entire air force.

It is to be hoped, therefore, gentlemen that the foregoing recommendations will receive your most earnest consideration and support, and that the position, honor, and power of this country may not be further jeopardized through lack of progressive action.

No man can serve his country in a more worthy manner than by adding his mite toward the development of nature's latest and greatest gift to mankind—the power to navigate the air.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED W. LAWSON,

HOMESTEAD ALLOTMENTS, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first bill on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 25507) to authorize certain changes in homestead allotments to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in Oklahoma.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. Speaker, when the House adjourned the other day the bill H. R. 25762 was under consideration, and on my motion it was passed without prejudice for consideration this day.

The SPEAKER. What was the statement of the gentleman?

Mr. BROUSSARD. I stated, Mr. Speaker, that on the last unanimous-consent day the House had under consideration the bill H. R. 25762. It was not completed, and it was passed on my motion for consideration this day without prejudice, so that that bill is the unfinished business of the last unanimous-consent day.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, there was no unfinished business on unanimous-consent day.

The SPEAKER. It seems to the Chair the gentleman from Louisiana is mistaken about what happened. That bill was called up and the gentleman asked to pass it over without prejudice. That is all that was done to it.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Well, does not it come up as the first thing this morning?

The SPEAKER. It would come up in its natural place on the calendar, wherever that is.

Mr. BROUSSARD. All right, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. There is no such thing as unfinished business on Unanimous Consent Calendar. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 25507) to authorize certain changes in homestead allotments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to set aside from the homestead allotment of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma, duly and legally enrolled as of one-half or more Indian blood, a homestead of 80 acres, which shall be subject to all the restrictions now prescribed by law for homesteads of Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees of one-half or more Indian blood.

Sec. 2. That all restrictions upon lands belonging to allottees of less than three-quarters Indian blood, as shown by the tribal rolls, which are by this act changed from homestead to surplus allotments, shall immediately after such change as made be removed.

Sec. 3. That by and with the consent of the allottee the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be sold, at a fair price, all or any portion of the surplus allotments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw allottees of three-quarters or more Indian blood and pay over to such allottee or his guardian not less than one-fourth of the proceeds of such sale, and to invest and reinvest the remainder of such proceeds in permanent improvements upon the remaining unsold homestead, or as the best interest of such allottee may require, with authority to pay over all or any part thereof to such allottee in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules, regulations, terms, and conditions, not inconsistent with this act, as he may deem necessary to carry out its provisions: *Provided*, That final payment by the purchasers of land hereunder shall not be deferred longer than five years after the sale is made, and interest on such deferred payments shall not be charged to exceed 5 per cent per annum: *Provided further*, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from removing restrictions upon such allottees as may, in his opinion, be fully competent, nor to impose restrictions removed from land by or under existing law.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the bill which has been called is a bill of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER], who is absent in Oklahoma at present by consent of the House. The chairman of the committee that reported this bill does not happen to be present, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman state what effect that will have, as this is the last unanimous-consent day—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I reserved the right to object.

Mr. MANN. I was going to call the attention to what effect it would have and then object. The rule provides that the Unanimous Consent Calendar is called on suspension day. The last six days of the session are suspension days, and the Unanimous Consent Calendar, therefore, is on call on the last six days of the session.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman certain of that?

Mr. MANN. I am absolutely certain of it.

The SPEAKER. That unanimous-consent business is in order on the last six days?

Mr. MANN. I am, Mr. Speaker, and the practice in the last Congress was, not that unanimous-consent bills were taken up every day immediately after the reading of the Journal when nobody demanded the regular order, but that the Unanimous Consent Calendar, during the six days, was called when it was convenient for the House or when anybody demanded the regu-

lar order. And as no one can tell when the Unanimous Consent Calendar will be called during the last six days, I shall object to passing over any bill on the Unanimous Consent Calendar to-day.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. The question I will submit is in the form of a parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] says that the Unanimous Consent Calendar will be in order on the last six days, and therefore he proposes to object to all bills on the Unanimous Consent Calendar to-day where there is a request to pass them over without prejudice. My parliamentary inquiry is, Can not a bill which has been on the calendar only once be placed upon the calendar again if it goes off by objection to-day?

The SPEAKER. Of course it can.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, I understood the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] to state that during the last six days it would not be possible to know at what hour or what time the Unanimous Consent Calendar might be called.

Mr. MANN. I take it that under the rule it could be required to be called at the time fixed by the rule. As a matter of convenience in the House during the last six days of the last Congress the only time we had practically was where during the last six days the Unanimous Consent Calendar was called at the convenience of the House.

Mr. GARRETT. The rule, of course, provides that on the days when it is in order to move to suspend the rules that the Unanimous Consent Calendar shall be called immediately after the approval of the Journal?

Mr. MANN. Yes; I understand. I object.

The SPEAKER. We might as well have this matter settled. If this rule is construed literally, then the last six days you will not do anything except to call this Unanimous Consent Calendar and have suspension of the rules?

Mr. MANN. If the Chair will permit, if this rule should be construed literally, and anyone should insist on the regular order during the last six days for the calling of the Unanimous Consent Calendar, it would not take more than about two minutes to dispose of all the bills on it, because all the bills would be objected to as soon as the number and the title were read.

The SPEAKER. Everybody understands the last six days will be largely taken up with appropriation bills and conference reports.

Mr. MANN. Undoubtedly. There was no trouble in the working of the rule before, and I apprehend there will be no trouble again.

Mr. NORRIS. And I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that these motions must be on the calendar at least seven days.

Mr. GARRETT. Three days.

Mr. NORRIS. Three days. So that by mere lapse of time if the calendar is once cleared, you will not be able to put any of them on again.

Mr. HARDWICK. If the gentleman from Illinois will permit, I want to suggest that while motions to suspend the rules are in order during the last six days as well as unanimous consents, according to the calendar, yet neither one of them would interfere in the slightest with the consideration of conference reports on appropriation bills. It is a matter for consideration of the Chair. They are not of higher privilege than the consideration of conference reports or appropriation bills. The latter two would come first, I think.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman read the rule?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. I suggest to the Speaker no one can hold up the House by the Unanimous Consent Calendar or by demand for the regular order, because if anyone demands to do that it is a very short shift to dispose of the Unanimous Consent Calendar by objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] object to that bill?

Mr. MANN. I did, and to its being passed over.

The SPEAKER. Did he object to its being passed over without prejudice?

Mr. MANN. I objected to its being passed over without prejudice and I objected to its consideration.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Illinois a question? There was some confusion in the House and some of us over here did not perhaps catch the gentleman's statement. We desire to know whether the gentleman stated that he would object to every bill which would be called up to-day under unanimous consent?

Mr. MANN. Oh, not at all. I said that I should object to bills being passed over without prejudice.

Mr. CLAYTON. Now I understand the gentleman. There was so much confusion that I could not hear the gentleman's statement.

The SPEAKER. That bill will be stricken from the calendar, and the Clerk will report the next one.

STANDARD BARREL FOR DRY COMMODITIES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 23113) to fix the standard barrel for fruits and vegetables.

The title of the bill was read.

Mr. TUTTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk read the committee substitute in lieu of the original bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TUTTLE] asks unanimous consent that the substitute be read in lieu of the original bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Diameter of head inside of staves, 17½ inches; distance between heads, inside measurement, 26 inches; the outside bilge or circumference shall not be less than 64 inches; and the thickness of staves not greater than four-tenths of an inch: *Provided*, That any barrel of a different form having the same distance between heads and a capacity of 7.056 cubic inches shall be a standard barrel.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful to sell, offer, or expose for sale in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to ship from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, a barrel containing fruits or vegetables or any dry commodity of less capacity than the standard barrel defined in the first section of this act or subdivision thereof known as the half barrel; and any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of \$1 and costs for each barrel so unlawfully sold or offered for sale or shipped, as the case may be, to be recovered at the suit of the United States in any court of the United States having jurisdiction: *Provided*, however, That no barrel shall be deemed below standard within the meaning of this act when shipped to any foreign country and constructed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser, if not constructed in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which the same is intended to be shipped.

SEC. 3. That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances shall be established by rules and regulations made by the Director of the Bureau of Standards and approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Prosecutions for offenses under this act may be begun upon complaint of local sealers of weights and measures, or other officers of the several States and Territories appointed to enforce the laws of the said States or Territories, respectively, relating to weights and measures: *Provided*, however, That nothing in this act shall apply to barrels used in packing or shipping cranberries or commodities sold exclusively by weight.

SEC. 4. That this act shall be in force and effect from and after the 1st day of July, 1913.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to insist on an objection to all reservations of points of order on all of these bills.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FIELD. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will report the next one.

EFFICIENCY OF PERSONNEL OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 24225) to amend an act entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, there will be no reservations of any points of order on any of these bills. I give notice now.

Mr. GARNER. The bill has not been read yet.

Mr. MANN. I was reserving the right to object for the purpose of asking one question, whether the author of the bill would be willing to substitute a repealing clause for the "plucking board" section instead of the proposition to amend it, because I shall object unless the section can be repealed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not know who is the author of the bill.

Mr. AUSTIN. I demand the regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GARNER. Let the bill be read.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the reading of this bill.

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the Clerk will report the next one.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BATON ROUGE, LA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 25762) for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, La.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Baton Rouge Bridge & Terminal Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, its successors and assigns, be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and all approaches thereto, across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Baton Rouge, La., at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906: *Provided,* That said bridge shall be so constructed, maintained, and operated that, in addition to its use for railroad trains and trolley cars, it shall provide for a separate roadway and approaches and continuous use by the public as a highway bridge, to be used for all kinds of highway traffic and travel, for the transit of which reasonable rates of toll may be charged and received, but no rate for passage of a single passenger on a railroad train shall exceed 25 cents.

Sec. 2. That the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have authority to make rules and regulations for the use of this bridge by any other common carrier engaged in interstate commerce at any time any other such common carrier may desire to use it jointly, and the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to fix charges for any such joint use, and such charges shall be based upon the relation that the proportionate use of each carrier bears to the interest of the net income from the sale of bonds to the amount of the actual cost of construction.

Sec. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I desire to ask the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD]—

Mr. AUSTIN. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to use all the time to which I would be entitled. I rise merely for the purpose of asking a question which was not thoroughly answered when this bill was up for consideration before. If the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD] will kindly consent to answer, I think the matter can be settled very quickly. This bridge is to be constructed across the Mississippi River about 2,500 miles from its source. It is to be at substantially the lower terminus of this great inland waterway. Much money has been appropriated by the Government for the improvement of the Mississippi River for navigation purposes, and the expenditure of much more money is contemplated. I want the gentleman to state, if he will, whether the construction of this bridge at this point will impede navigation or interfere with the work that is being done for the prevention of floods or will in any way impair the results of the enormous expenditure upon the Mississippi River or the expenditure which is contemplated.

Mr. BROUSSARD. The construction of this bridge will not do any of the things which the gentleman inquires about, and the report of the engineer, which is embodied in the report of the committee upon the construction of the bridge, states that the bridge to be constructed upon plans to be approved by the Chief of Engineers will not interfere with navigation or with the use of the money expended for the improvement of the river.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then I understand the gentleman brings the bill into the House with the assurance of the War Department that the navigation of the Mississippi will not in any way be impeded?

Mr. BROUSSARD. Yes. Here is the report of the engineer:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, August 15, 1912.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The accompanying bill (H. R. 25762, 62d Cong., 2d sess.) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, La., is in the usual form and makes ample provision for the protection of navigation interests.

So far as those interests are concerned, I know of no objection to its favorable consideration by Congress.

W. H. BIXBY,
Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. One further question. Has the gentleman fully considered, or have his constituents fully considered, the possible danger that a bridge constructed at this point might be in the event of floods?

Mr. BROUSSARD. Yes; and that is all provided for.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There will be no backing up or overflowing of the land by reason of the construction of the abutments of the bridge?

Mr. BROUSSARD. No; it is proposed to build that bridge at least 125 feet above the water level, and I learned from the engineer's office that the span must be at least 1,000 feet, which is 220 feet wider than the span of the bridge at St. Louis, so that there will be no obstruction to navigation.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. It is too late to object anyway. The Clerk will report the first amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 1, lines 6 and 7, by striking out after the word "bridge" in line 6, the comma and the words "and all approaches thereto."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, strike out all of section 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the next amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 20, strike out the figure 3 and insert the figure 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BROUSSARD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 27941. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. CRAVENS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 14053. An act to increase the pension of surviving soldiers of Indian wars in certain cases.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 3873. An act for the relief of Lewis F. Walsh;

S. 4030. An act for the relief of Sylvester W. Barnes;

S. 186. An act for the relief of Francis Grinstead, alias Francis M. Grinstead;

S. 5262. An act for the relief of Sylvester G. Parker;

S. 2733. An act for the relief of the estate of Almon P. Frederick; and

S. 104. An act for the relief of Carl Krueger.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. CRAVENS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H. R. 14053. An act to increase the pensions of surviving soldiers of Indian wars in certain cases.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Army appropriation bill, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title and read the amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill (H. R. 27941) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I did not want to have the amendments read. I wanted to save time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to take the bill from the Speaker's table, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

Mr. RODDENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I object, in order that the bill may go to the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia objects.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed with the Senate amendments numbered.

Mr. MANN. If it is referred to the committee, it does not require unanimous consent.

Mr. HAY. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. It is referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Clerk will report the next bill.

EXCHANGE OF CONVEYANCES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 1539) to authorize the exchange of conveyances between the Florida East Coast Railway Co. and the United States.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to exchange conveyances with the Florida East Coast Railway Co. for the adjustment of a boundary line between the military reservation of Key West Barracks, on the island of Key West, Fla., and the land in front of said reservation filed in by said railway company under permission of the Secretary of War, as authorized by law, in accordance with the memorandum of agreement between

said railway company and Maj. George G. Bailey, quartermaster, United States Army, dated December 5, 1910, which agreement is hereby ratified.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAMLIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to have some little explanation of this bill. I hold the report in my hand, and it gives no sort of information, except that the committee has considered it and reports it favorably.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is true, Mr. Speaker, that the House committee report is very meager and gives no information as to the purpose of the measure; but it is a Senate bill, and the Senate committee's report is quite full and instructive.

Mr. HAMLIN. Then the Senate report ought to have been incorporated in the House report.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I agree with the gentleman. The purpose of the bill is, as the Senate report shows, to carry into effect an agreement entered into between the East Coast Railway Co., on the one hand, and the War Department, representing the Government, on the other. It seems that under a provision that was incorporated in the Army appropriation bill of 1907 the East Coast Railway Co. went upon land in front of what is known as the barracks in Key West.

Mr. HAMLIN. Is it a military reservation?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It was hardly a military reservation; it was submerged land in front of the military reservation. The Government had obtained this submerged land partly from the Government and partly, as I understand, from the State of Florida, which is the owner of all the submerged land within the 3-mile limit from shore. This was a little cove running up in front of the island of Key West. Other islands lie to the northward of that, some short distance away, and this submerged land lies between the main island and the smaller islands.

The State of Florida in two or three acts divested itself of the ownership of this property and vested it in the United States Government. When the East Coast Railway Co. was preparing to go into Key West, finding it difficult to obtain land there for its purposes, the island being very small and land being scarce, it sought to go upon this submerged land and obtained permission to use a part of this submerged land for terminal purposes, the Government having no special use for it. In addition to this, so I am told—I do not know it of my own knowledge—the Florida Legislature passed some law vesting in the railway company the title to other lands lying contiguous to that owned by the Government.

Mr. HAMLIN. Then it is the purpose of this bill to give the East Coast Co. title to land there?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The chief purpose is to establish a boundary line between the military reservation which has been partly filled in by the railroad company and the land owned by it in front of the military reservation.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Florida will allow me, is not the purpose of the bill to establish the boundary line between the military reservation and the land of the Florida East Coast Railway Co., which is a very irregular boundary line, running in and out? The company is now filling in land on both sides of that irregular boundary line at their expense by agreement with the Government, and is not the only purpose of this act to make a comparatively straight boundary line without the Government losing any amount of property?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is the purpose of the measure, and, as I understand it, the filling is already made, the Government getting the benefit of a part of the fill.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think that unanimous consent should be asked to consider the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will put that after consent has been given to consider the bill.

Mr. MANN. But I will have to object, unless the gentleman makes the request.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to consider the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SPARKMAN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CERTAIN TRACTS OF LAND IN CALIFORNIA AS PROPOSED FOREST RESERVATIONS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 26737) to amend an act approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations."

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, as there is a similar Senate bill further down on the calendar, I shall object to this.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

COMPENSATION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 20995) granting to the civilian employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to get some information about this bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is very evident that this bill would require consideration and that we would not be able to pass it under a day.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Illinois is correct about that, but the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HOWLAND] reported this bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, and I would like to have him make a statement in regard to it.

Mr. MANN. I would vote for the passage of the bill, but it is evident that it would take a day for its consideration. Therefore I feel constrained, owing to the condition of the calendar, to object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

UNITED STATES COURT AT OPELIKA, ALA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 27827) to amend section 70 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 70 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 70. The State of Alabama is divided into three judicial districts, to be known as the northern, middle, and southern districts of Alabama. The northern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Cullman, Jackson, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan, which shall constitute the northeastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Colbert, Franklin, and Lauderdale, which shall constitute the northwestern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Cherokee, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, and St. Clair, which shall constitute the middle division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Blount, Jefferson, and Shelby, which shall constitute the southern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Walker, Winston, Marion, Fayette, and Lamar, which shall constitute the Jasper division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, and Talladega, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Bibb, Greene, Pickens, Sumter, and Tuscaloosa, which shall constitute the western division of said district. Terms of the district court for the northeastern division shall be held at Huntsville on the first Tuesday in April and the second Tuesday in October; for the northwestern division, at Florence on the second Tuesday in February and the third Tuesday in October: *Provided*, That suitable rooms and accommodations for holding court at Florence shall be furnished free of expense to the Government; for the middle division, at Gadsden on the first Tuesdays in February and August: *Provided*, That suitable rooms and accommodations for holding court at Gadsden shall be furnished free of expense to the Government; for the southern division, at Birmingham on the first Mondays in March and September, which courts shall remain in session for the transaction of business at least six months in each calendar year; for the Jasper division, at Jasper on the second Tuesdays in January and June: *Provided*, That suitable rooms and accommodations for holding court at Jasper shall be furnished free of expense to the Government; for the eastern division, at Anniston on the first Mondays in May and November; and for the western division, at Tuscaloosa on the first Tuesdays in January and June. The clerk of the court for the northern district shall maintain an office, in charge of himself or a deputy, at Anniston, at Florence, at Jasper, and at Gadsden, which shall be kept open at all times for the transaction of the business of said court. The district judge for the northern district shall reside at Birmingham. The middle district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Autauga, Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Chilton, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Elmore, Lowndes, Montgomery, and Pike, which shall constitute the northern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, and Houston, which shall constitute the southern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Chambers, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Russell, and Tallapoosa, which shall constitute the eastern division of said middle judicial district. Terms of the district court for the northern division shall be held at Montgomery on the first Tuesdays in May and December; for the southern division, at Dothan on the first Mondays in June and December; and for the eastern division, at Opelika on the first

Mondays in April and November: *Provided*, That suitable rooms and accommodations for holding court at Opelika shall be furnished free of expense to the Government. The clerk of the court for the middle district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Dothan, and shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Opelika, which said offices at Dothan and Opelika shall be kept open at all times for the transaction of the business of said divisions. The southern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Escambia, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington, which shall constitute the southern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Dallas, Hale, Marengo, Perry, and Wilcox, which shall constitute the northern division of said district. Terms of the district court for the southern division shall be held at Mobile on the fourth Mondays in May and November; and for the northern division at Selma on the first Mondays in May and November."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM C. GORGAS AND OTHERS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was H. J. Res. 365, to permit Col. William C. Gorgas and certain other officers of the Medical Corps and certain officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army to accept service under the Republic of Ecuador.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized to grant Col. William C. Gorgas and not exceeding two other officers of the Medical Corps and not exceeding three officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army leave of absence, without pay, and that they be permitted to assist the Republic of Ecuador in an advisory or other capacity in connection with the improvement of sanitary conditions in said Republic and to accept compensation therefor. The permission hereby granted shall be held to terminate at such date or dates as the Secretary of War may determine: *Provided*, That the United States shall not be liable for any expenditure hereunder, nor shall any money heretofore appropriated in connection with or for the construction of the Panama Canal be expended for purposes of sanitation outside of the Canal Zone.

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of War, upon any future request of the Government of Ecuador, is authorized to grant Col. William C. Gorgas and not exceeding two other officers of the Medical Corps and not exceeding three officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army leave of absence, without pay, and that they be permitted to assist the Government of Ecuador in an advisory capacity in connection with the improvement of sanitary conditions in said Republic and to accept compensation therefor: *Provided*, That said compensation to said officers shall not exceed the amount paid to them on the Isthmus of Panama in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal: *And provided further*, That the United States shall not be liable for any expenditure hereunder, nor shall any money heretofore or hereafter appropriated in connection with or for the construction of the Panama Canal be expended for purposes of sanitation outside of the Canal Zone, except within the cities of Panama and Colon and other regions subject, under the terms of the treaty with Panama concluded November 18, 1903, to the authority of the United States for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the Panama Canal and other works necessary therefor, and hereafter the Secretary of War is directed to report to Congress all moneys spent for sanitation purposes in the cities of Panama and Colon and in the other regions subject under the treaty aforesaid to the authority of the United States.

"Sec. 2. That the permission hereby granted shall be held to terminate at such date or dates as the Secretary of War may determine."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to hear from somebody having the resolution in charge.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the resolution is expressed in the language of the resolution. Ecuador has asked permission of the Federal Government to lend her certain officers who have had experience in sanitation work for the cleaning up of one of her cities which is badly in need of such work being done, and which is a menace to-day to the health of all neighboring cities and countries and particularly to the health of the Panama Canal Zone. The purpose of the resolution is to authorize these officers to accept this employment under Ecuador at the expense of that country and without expense to this country in the performance of this work of sanitation.

Mr. NORRIS. I will state to the gentleman from Wisconsin that they could not do that under the Constitution without an act of Congress.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Kentucky yield?

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. MANN. What object is there in restricting the work these gentlemen may do to working in an advisory capacity?

Mr. SHERLEY. I understand that is the character of the work they want of these officers. Just why it is necessary to put in the word "advisory" I am not myself advised. The bill was introduced by the chairman of my committee, who is not able to be on the floor at the present time.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman will notice on page 2 of the resolution, in lines 17 and 18, the following language:

Provided, That said compensation to said officers shall not exceed the amount paid to them on the Isthmus of Panama.

There might be some question in reference to that, especially as these officers might not have been employed on the Isthmus of Panama. Would it not be better to change that and make it read:

Provided, That the rate of compensation paid to such officers shall not exceed the rate paid to them or similar officers on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. SHERLEY. I see no objection to that amendment.

Mr. MANN. That would be clear and the other would not.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think it is contemplated to detail men now on the Isthmus, and the matter might be cured by simply putting in the word "now," so that it would read:

Shall not exceed the rate now paid to them.

The gentleman's amendment is satisfactory, however.

Mr. NORRIS. What is the object of limiting their compensation to this amount?

Mr. SHERLEY. That amendment came from the Committee on Military Affairs, and I assume that it was to avoid temptation to any officers to extend their leave beyond that required in the doing of the particular work to be done that there should not be an inducement of extra pay.

Mr. NORRIS. On the other hand, unless they could get some extra pay, there would, of course, be no probability that the officers would want to go.

Mr. SHERLEY. There is no question about the willingness of the officers to undertake the work. While the committee was at Panama this matter came up, but there was no authority by which Col. Gorgas could be sent there. But knowing the importance of doing the work, he was sent down after an informal conference between the Secretary of War and the Members of Congress then on the zone, and I have now an amendment which I desire to offer to the second section which I will ask to have read and then explain the purpose of it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, let us hear that amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out section 2 on page 2 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 2. The permission hereby granted shall be held to terminate at such date or dates as the Secretary of War may determine, and to authorize and sanction the payments already made by the Government of Ecuador to Col. William C. Gorgas and Maj. Robert E. Nobel, Medical Corps, United States Army, one civil engineer and one clerk, in connection with their recent visit of investigation to Ecuador."

Mr. MANN. That is all right.

Mr. SHERLEY. I will say in explanation of the amendment that there was no authority whereby these gentlemen could go there and accept compensation, but the matter was urgent. The situation there is one fraught with danger to Panama and to other countries near Ecuador. For that reason we felt that the circumstances were such as to warrant Col. Gorgas and his men being sent there. This is work so important that we would insist on its being done if necessary, and when we found the country not only willing to do it but asking the loan of these men, we felt it proper to enable them to undertake that work.

Mr. MANN. Regular order!

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to be heard.

The SPEAKER. The other gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] demands the regular order.

Mr. MANN. I will waive that for the moment.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the committee I think I ought to be heard on this.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed; the Chair is simply construing the rules of the House.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I think the House ought to know something about this matter intelligently when they vote on it.

Mr. BUTLER. The House will not vote on it; the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has demanded the regular order.

Mr. PRINCE. Did the gentleman from Illinois demand the regular order?

Mr. MANN. I thought the gentleman wanted the bill considered.

Mr. PRINCE. No; I do not.

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman going to object to it?

Mr. PRINCE. I think the House ought to know something about it before it is voted on.

Mr. MANN. The House will know that after it is considered. Does my colleague intend to object at the end?

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to prevent some debate of the matter if permission is given to consider it, and I suggest to the gentleman that it is a matter that the House ought to have an opportunity to consider.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to object to the consideration of the bill, but I want to let the House know what they are doing when they vote on this bill.

Mr. SHERLEY. I am perfectly willing to give the gentleman such time as is within reason.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, if I am recognized as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, I claim my own time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman understands the rule.

Mr. PRINCE. I do.

The SPEAKER. If we get consideration of this bill, why, then the man who is in charge has an hour, and if he does not move the previous question, then, when he gets through with his hour—

Mr. MANN. May I ask my colleague how much time he desires to consume?

Mr. PRINCE. I do not think I will consume over five minutes—

Mr. SHERLEY. I will say to the gentleman—

Mr. PRINCE (continuing). Not to exceed 10 minutes.

Mr. SHERLEY. I will say to the gentleman I can assure him at least 10 minutes.

Mr. PRINCE. I do not want more than that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHERLEY. Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, Guayaquil, Ecuador, is two and a half days' sail from the Canal Zone. True it is that it is a spot or place much infected by mosquitoes. Our quarantine laws protect us amply from Guayaquil or from any pestiferous places—that is, in South American countries. We have a hundred million people or thereabouts.

Ecuador has 4,000,000 people. The South American Republics now feel very unkindly toward our desire to get into some of their territory. When this bill appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs, there came representatives from the South American countries finding considerable fault with this proposition. It was alleged, and as to the truth of it I am not prepared to say, that there was a sanitary commission organized with a view to going down there and getting unreasonable concessions and at the same time drawing large, exorbitant, and inconceivable pay for services rendered.

The Committee on Military Affairs, after looking it over, substituted the amendment which we thought would probably cure the trouble that might arise, if any should arise. The old Government of Ecuador did permit some of our officers to go there, and they were anxious to have them come there for sanitation purposes. The new Government of Ecuador does not feel kindly disposed toward this proposition, but on account of their being small and helpless they dare not raise a hand against our going there in this way. In order to put the burden upon them and not to make it harder for commerce and for our people to do business with the South American Republics, we put in this provision that the Secretary of War, upon any future request of the Government of Ecuador, was authorized to grant it. It was intimated to us, if we made no limitation as to the expense, that there was an opportunity for officers to go and receive an enormous pay for services performed by them there. We then limited that so that it would be the same pay as was received on the Panama Canal. We made the wisest provisions we could, and finally agreed to the amendment that we have offered to the House.

Now comes another amendment to section 2, to approve and authorize friendly acts of some of our officers, and to pay them for services rendered to a defunct Government—one that has been defeated by the people. A new Government has been put in control in Ecuador.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, he misunderstood the entire purport of the amendment read.

Mr. PRINCE. I want to be correct.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman is aware that Col. Gorgas and certain officers who have gone there went as the result of the invitation of the then Government of Ecuador?

Mr. PRINCE. The defeated Government.

Mr. SHERLEY. The now defeated Government. But at the time they went at the authorization and at the request of the Government of Ecuador. We are not putting an obligation upon Ecuador, and neither are we putting an obligation upon the Treasury of the United States; but they went, as the gentleman is aware, without authority of this Government. They had no right to go except by the authority of Congress. But

those of us who knew the situation, and the administration itself, took the responsibility of telling these officers to go, and they obeyed the orders that were given them. The whole purpose of section 2 is to ratify their having gone, but it in no way affects the internal policy of Ecuador. And I entirely agree with the gentleman that this country ought not to force its services upon Ecuador, although I am also of the opinion that if Ecuador or any other country fails to maintain sanitary conditions, so as to remove a menace to the commerce and the health of this or any other nation, such other nation, being imperiled by their failure, ought to take very stringent action in the way of quarantine to bring about a change of affairs.

Mr. PRINCE. Have we not ample authority under the quarantine law to do so?

Mr. SHERLEY. Unquestionably, and would do it if it became necessary. But there is nothing in this instance or in this amendment that seeks in any way to interfere with Ecuador's internal policy or to force her into the doing of something she does not want to do.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE] has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. PRINCE. If these gentlemen went there without the authority of the President or of Congress, but at the mere ipse dixit of some other people, and they now come in and approve of the thing they did, we will find that it will be like another case where we have invited the nations of the world to participate, and the argument is made that we must therefore make appropriations. We have ratified their going, and therefore we must pay them for the service they have rendered. That is the next step, as we move along in a legislative sense.

Now, all I desire to say, Mr. Speaker, is this: Our country is, in my judgment, going out into the world as a big policeman. Our place is at home, notwithstanding the rumbles down there in Mexico. [Applause.] Our place is here, minding our own business. We had our election here in this country, and it was by ballots, and we announced the result on the floor of this House last week, and the country acquiesced in it. Their method seems to be by bullets, and if our bystanders are in the way when they are electing their men down there in those foreign countries, let them get out of the way and not ask to have American blood and American bone and American manhood sent there for the benefit of American exploiters, to destroy their lives, as seems to be in the air. [Applause.]

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRINCE. Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. I wanted to ask the gentleman how he squares this expression of his views with our obligation under the Monroe doctrine? We, by the Monroe doctrine, do not recognize with equanimity the interference of foreign nations on this hemisphere, so that it is considered that a certain obligation devolves upon us to try to maintain conditions here in this hemisphere. Is the gentleman in favor of abrogating the Monroe doctrine?

Mr. PRINCE. If the proposition is ever brought into this House that we shall intervene or take control or send our troops down there, to stay from 5 to 10 years, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of lives, when that question comes up I will meet it. But now I am talking on another question. You may go on and do this. I am not going to object. But I think the place of American officers, educated by our Government, is to attend to American business and to do the business of our country. We educate them at our expense. Now, here is proposed to be formed a sanitary commission of our officers. There is a demand for officers all the time. There is a demand on the Committee on Military Affairs for more officers, and as soon as we give more officers they want to go outside and do work that properly belongs to the civilians of this country. The work of sanitation belongs to civilians, and the work of engineering belongs to the civilians of this country, and it seems to me that, while I am not going to object to this bill, I will hesitate whether I shall support it or not when it comes up for passage. [Applause.]

Mr. SHERLEY rose.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] yield to me to offer an amendment?

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. MANN. I move, Mr. Speaker, to amend the committee amendment by striking out, on page 2, lines 17 and 18, the words "that said compensation to said officers shall not exceed the amount paid to them," and insert the language that I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 2, by striking out, after the word "therefor," the remainder of line 17 and all of line 18, and inserting the following: "The rate of compensation paid said officers shall not exceed the rate paid to them or similar officers."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] is recognized.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on that amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to be heard on that for a moment.

Mr. SHERLEY. Just a moment, Mr. Speaker. I yielded to the gentleman time with the idea of getting the bill through. If the gentleman wants to take additional time, I shall move the previous question upon that amendment and the amendment I now offer because, in justice to the House, I must go forward—

Mr. PRINCE. My purpose is not delay. I have never tried that during my service in the House and never intend to. I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois what is the present compensation of each one of these officers.

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not suppose the gentleman from Illinois can answer that offhand. The salary of Col. Gorgas, one of the commissioners, is the salary of a commissioner, which is \$14,000 a year. The gentleman is aware that these gentlemen receive under the canal government certain pay, which is in some instances in excess of the pay they would receive as Army officers. The purpose of the bill as reported, and of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, was simply to make certain that they should not get anything in excess of the sum they are now receiving.

Mr. PRINCE. That is, in excess of at least \$14,000, with other privileges, which bring it up close to \$20,000 a year.

Mr. SHERLEY. No; nothing like that. Col. Gorgas is the only man who is getting \$14,000 a year, and he is not getting privileges amounting to \$20,000 a year, and this would not authorize any privileges.

Mr. PRINCE. As a colonel in the Army, what is his pay?

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman knows that as well as I do. He is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PRINCE. That is all I care to say.

Mr. SHERLEY. I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERLEY. I offer the amendment which I have sent to the Clerk's desk, an amendment to the committee amendment, to strike out paragraph 2 and insert.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out section 2 of the amendment and insert the following:

"Sec. 2. The permission hereby granted shall be held to terminate at such date or dates as the Secretary of War may determine, and to authorize and sanction the payments already made by the Government of Ecuador to Col. William C. Gorgas and Maj. Robert E. Noble, Medical Corps, United States Army, one civil engineer, and one clerk, in connection with their recent visit of inspection to Ecuador."

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I supported this measure in the committee, and I think it ought to pass; but I never have had brought to my attention before the fact that payments had already been made to officers of the Army without the consent of Congress, except in an instance in Cuba, which Congress acted upon, and which we received assurances at the time would not happen again.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman from Texas may not have been present when I made my statement. This is what occurred: Here was a situation where it was exceedingly important that sanitary work should be done—

Mr. SLAYDEN. I recognize the importance of sanitary work. That is admitted.

Mr. SHERLEY. Congress was not in session. The Government of Ecuador had placed at the disposal of this Government a large sum of money to undertake this work. The gentleman is aware that there was no authority for our detailing this officer. The Secretary of War happened to be on the Isthmus at the time. There were a number of Members of Congress there. We talked the thing over informally. We recognized that there was no direct authority, but we believed that the situation was unique enough and important enough to warrant his letting these men go for the purpose of making a preliminary survey.

Mr. SLAYDEN. He must have recognized the fact that there is a direct prohibition of law against it.

Mr. SHERLEY. It entailed no payment upon the Government, and it was work that was very important in connection with the Panama Canal itself. We said to the Secretary informally, and that was the consensus of opinion of all the Members there, that under the circumstances we felt that he would be warranted in letting Col. Gorgas go there. He having gone under the instruction of his commander in chief, the administration having sent him and having consulted us, we did not feel that, in a matter which was done so openly, Congress would refuse.

Not long ago we had a situation in connection with the floods in the Mississippi. The Government turned in and sent down provisions and men without any authority of law. It is not a good practice. It is a practice that ought not to be enlarged, but it is a practice that, I submit, under certain circumstances has been and is warranted; and that was so in this case, in the judgment of those who were called upon to act under all these circumstances.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the desirability of having the ports of Ecuador and all other Central American countries clean and free from menace to the Canal Zone—

Mr. MANN. This is not a Central American country.

Mr. SLAYDEN. But it is a serious fact when a high executive officer, for the second time, authorizes a deliberate violation of the law, and I think it ought to be a matter of record.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Did not an executive officer violate the law when Galveston was flooded and when the Mississippi River was flooded, and when something occurred up in Alaska?

Mr. SLAYDEN. How did he violate the law when Galveston was flooded?

Mr. MANN. They gave sustenance to the people and sent tents there without authority of law, and afterwards got it ratified by Congress, just as they did with relation to the floods of the Mississippi River last spring, and in Alaska, and as we did in San Francisco.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Now, if the gentleman will let me have a minute of my own time—

Mr. MANN. I did not know that the gentleman had any time. I thought the gentleman from Kentucky had the floor.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I arose to address the House on the amendment, which I had a right to do, I suppose.

Mr. MANN. Not without being recognized by the Chair.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I simply wanted to direct attention to the fact that Members of Congress have authorized a deliberate violation of law.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, for my part I am here now ready to assume what responsibility there may be. I am a respecter of law; but not such a respecter of law as to disregard the common sense of such a situation, but to exercise common sense with other Members who had the responsibility put upon us. We assumed it, and I ask this Congress to ratify what I believe was a sensible action, whatever force or action was placed upon us. We did not seek the situation, but it was put up to us to decide. It was in the interest of humanity; it was in the interest of health; it was in the interest of common sense. I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERLEY, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MANILA HEMP (H. DOC. NO. 1401).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

To the House of Representatives:

The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives February 10, 1913:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to advise the House, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, as to the facts regarding the exemption of American importers of Manila hemp from payment of the export tax thereon, stating, as nearly as may be practicable, what amounts of money have

been refunded to such importers by virtue of said exemption since the act of Congress of March 8, 1902, known as the Philippine tariff act, up to the present time, and to whom said amounts have been refunded.

An export tax was imposed on hemp, among other products of the Philippine Islands, prior to American occupation and has been continued by each of the several revisions of the tariff of the Philippine Islands since. It was fixed by act No. 230 of the Philippine Commission, revising and amending the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago, which was enacted September 17, 1901, at 75 cents per 100 kilos, or \$7.50 per metric ton, and this rate has been continued in subsequent Philippine tariffs.

Prior to the passage of the act of March 8, 1902, this export tax was imposed on all manila hemp shipped from the Philippine Islands, whatever might be the destination. This was but one of the several articles on which duty was imposed, and it was, in general, regarded as being the article which was most able to bear the export duty, manila hemp being a natural monopoly of the Philippine Islands and it being impossible to replace it by any other fiber in many of the uses to which it is put.

By the act of March 8, 1902, "Temporarily to provide revenues for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," the act of the Philippine Commission, heretofore referred to, was confirmed, including the provisions imposing an export tax, but it was provided that the rate of duty paid upon products of the Philippine Archipelago coming into the United States should be less any duty or taxes levied, collected, and paid thereon upon shipment thereof from the Philippine Archipelago, and that this practical exemption of the export tax on shipments to the United States might be extended to articles coming in free under the United States tariff there was added this final provision to section 2 of the act of March 8, 1902:

But all articles, the growth and product of the Philippine Islands, admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under the provisions of this act and coming directly from said islands to the United States for use and consumption therein shall be hereafter exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands.

This section has its principal application in the importation into the United States of manila hemp. The only statement with reference to the specific object of the legislation is that of the chairman of the Committee on the Philippines of the Senate in reporting this bill on January 21, 1902.

Briefly, the objects as stated were to distribute the export tax remitted by increasing the price to the producer of hemp in the islands and decreasing the price of raw material to the manufacturer and of his product to the user of cordage in the States.

The loss to the Philippine treasury was to be more than made up by the provision of section 4 of the act that—

all duties and taxes collected in the United States upon articles coming from the Philippine Archipelago and upon foreign vessels coming therefrom shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands.

Under the act of March 8, 1902, regulations were put in effect requiring that on exportation from the Philippine Islands, whatever its destination, the export duty on hemp should be paid, and that on submission of proper evidence within a period of two years thereafter that the hemp so exported had proceeded directly to the United States and had been consumed by manufacture therein, the amount of the export duty collected was refunded. The United States Navy, which is a regular purchaser of hemp, was exempted from this payment. Herewith is a copy of the regulations governing under the act of March 8, 1902. This will explain why the remission of this tax became known as a refund.

Those observing the practical application of the law in the islands believed that the remission of the export duty on hemp shipped directly to the United States for consumption therein did not increase the price to the producer, in so much as the purchase of hemp for export to the United States was made in competition with purchase for export to foreign countries, which paid the export duty provided in the Philippine tariff.

On the other hand, the amount of the export tariff remitted was a direct loss of that amount to the Philippine treasury, and the authorities in the Philippine Islands, to whom the treasury of the Philippine Islands was the first consideration, believing that this remission of the export duty was of no benefit to the hemp producer in the Philippine Islands and that it was a direct loss to the Philippine treasury, recommended, in reports covering several years, the abolition of this remission of export in favor of American consumers of hemp. Annexed hereto, marked "A," are collected these recommendations.

In 1904, when the War Department and the Philippine Government took up the study of a revision of the Philippine tariff, it was decided to recommend, among other changes, the aboli-

tion of this refund of the export tax on hemp, and the draft of a proposed tariff which was submitted by the War Department omitted this provision for a refund. It, however, was not approved by Congress, and the bill as passed, which was the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, embodied in section 13 the provision of the act of March 3, 1902, with reference to the exemption from export duties imposed by the Philippine Islands on all articles the growth and product of such islands admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty.

At the same session of Congress (58th Cong., 3d sess.) the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill (H. R. 17752) to amend the act of March 8, 1902 (H. Rept. 4867, 58th Cong., 3d sess.), which bill, however, as reported—though it did not pass—continued the exemption of export duties in the Philippine Islands in favor of exporters of the United States. The minority reported as a substitute House bill 18678, section 2 of which contained this provision:

All articles the growth and product of the Philippine Islands admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under the provisions of this act, and coming directly from said islands to the United States for use and consumption therein, shall be hereafter exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands—

which is identical with the exemption provision in the act of March 8, 1902, and in the act of March 3, 1905.

Notwithstanding the position taken by Congress, the Philippine Commission continued in its annual report to recommend the abolition of this exemption.

In 1909, when the revision of the Philippine tariff was again taken up, the Philippine Government submitted a proposed draft of a tariff act which eliminated this exemption. The discussion which followed in the hearings on this subject developed the fact that Congress would not waive the exemption of the export tax, and that the only way in which the Philippine Government could avoid this would be by abandoning the export duty altogether. That government was unwilling to do this, fearing that the loss of revenue which would result therefrom, added to the loss which would result from the admission into the Philippine Islands free of duty of American goods, would reduce the revenues of the government below the minimum necessary for its support. The 1909 tariff act contained, in section 13 thereof, the provision exempting from the export tax articles the growth and product of the Philippine Islands coming directly from said islands to the United States.

The foregoing is a recitation of the facts. It is believed that this exemption works no injury to the producer of hemp in the Philippine Islands but is a direct loss to the Philippine treasury of the amount of the exemption; that the exemption does not increase the price of hemp received by the producer nor does it decrease that price. In fact, the producer of hemp in selling it does not know, in the general case, whether it is later to be exported to the United States with an exemption of the export duty or to Great Britain with a payment of the export duty.

It may well be that the export tax itself falls directly on the producer of hemp, but the amount of the burden thus imposed on him can not be increased by the partial exemption in favor of American-consumed hemp.

After the passage of the tariff act of 1909, and when it had been rather fairly put to the Philippine Government that it could exempt the producer of hemp, if it saw fit, from the export tax, but that it could not, even though the tax were continued, impose that tax on hemp shipped direct to the United States for consumption therein, that Government ceased to repeat the recommendation which it had made for a number of years for the abolition of the exemption in favor of the American manufacturers.

After the enactment of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, the regulations governing the remission of export duty were modified, so that instead of requiring the payment of the export duty on hemp shipped direct to the United States a bond to secure the payment in case the hemp was not used in manufacture in the United States within two years was required, the bond being released on the submission of the requisite evidence that the hemp had been shipped direct to the United States and had been used for manufacture therein. Herewith is a copy of these regulations.

From these regulations it will be apparent that to answer as was doubtless intended the question as to what amount of moneys had been refunded it is necessary to consider the amount refunded under the act of 1902 until the regulations of 1909 went into effect and thereafter to consider the amount which was not collected due to the exemption of the law. Attached hereto is a table showing by years from 1902 the amount of export duty refunded, and a table showing since 1909 the amount of the duty which was not collected due to the exemption under consideration.

There is attached, marked "R," a list of the shippers of hemp from the Philippine Islands to whom refunds have been made, with an attached list of the factories in the United States in which the hemp was consumed. These statements begin with the year 1905, the first year that such reports were furnished the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The statistics are given in bales. The bale is approximately 127 kilograms in weight.

It is believed that the recapitulation attached to each of the annual or quarterly tables will give the information desired, but the entire report in each case is inclosed, giving all the details on which the refund was based.

There is inclosed herewith a statement showing the collections in the United States held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands under the provisions of section 4 of the act of March 8, 1902. These amounts are the collections which it was contemplated would more than supply the loss to the Philippine treasury of the hemp refunds. It will be observed that prior to the passage of the tariff act of 1909 the loss to the Philippine treasury was so met.

In fairness, also, it should be stated that those who have favored this refund have justified it on the grounds—

First. That it was unfair to admit an article into the United States free of duty, and at the same time, for the benefit of another Government, to place an export tax on this article at its point of origin.

Second. That by this preferential treatment of hemp exported to the United States the manufacturer of hemp in the United States was relieved of the condition which had hitherto existed of having the price of hemp controlled in London and of very generally having this hemp transshipped from London.

Third. That it increased the amount of freight which came direct from the Philippine Islands to the United States, and to this extent was a benefit to shipping engaged in the American-Philippine trade.

Fourth. That it decreased the price of cordage to the users thereof in the United States.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 17, 1913.

CLERKS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 21226) providing for compensation for clerks of United States district courts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, while I am in favor of the principles involved in this bill it is perfectly apparent that it would take all the balance of the day for its consideration without finishing it. I think at this time it has no place on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and purely in the interest of orderly procedure of business in the House, I shall be compelled to object.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, just a moment. I think the gentleman from Illinois is correct in his statement as to the length of time it would require to consider this bill. I think the bill ought to be considered carefully. I realize that it is not entirely perfect, and I know that there ought to be some amendments adopted.

I agree with the statement that the gentleman from Illinois has made. I ask unanimous consent that I may print in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a portion of the report that I made on this bill. I think it is in the interest of good legislation that the bill do pass. The United States marshals and district attorneys are now on salaries, and I think the tendency of all modern legislation in all of the States is to take officers off from the fee system and put them on a salary basis.

Mr. MANN. I entirely agree with the gentleman from Alabama and congratulate his committee on bringing this bill before the House. I hope at the next Congress it will receive early consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a portion of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The following is the report by Mr. CLAYTON:

The Committee on the Judiciary, having had under consideration House bill 21226, providing for compensation of clerks of United States district courts, report it back with the following amendments, with the recommendation that the several amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT ABOLISHED.

The judicial code which went into effect January 1, 1912, abolished the office of clerk of circuit court. Prior to that time in many cases the clerk of the circuit court also held the office of clerk of the district court, and received the compensation of both officers, to wit, an amount not over \$7,000 per annum. The clerk of the district court must now in every case discharge all the duties heretofore incumbent upon both

the clerk of the circuit court and the clerk of the district court. Section 839 of the Revised Statutes provides that out of the fees earned by him in his office the clerk of the district court may retain as compensation for his services a sum not to exceed \$3,500, the amount (subject to this limitation) being fixed by the Attorney General as provided in said section. Under the old order which provided for a clerk of the circuit court and a clerk of the district court, there were in some districts more than one clerk of each the circuit court and the district court. Arizona had five district clerks as a Territory. Now, under the joint operation of this bill and the judicial code, the number is reduced to one. New Mexico had seven district clerkships as a Territory and now has one. Among districts having more than one may be mentioned the following: The eastern district of Kentucky, where there were six circuit court clerks and six district clerks; western district of Kentucky, where there were four circuit court clerks and four district clerks; and the western district of Virginia, where there were four circuit court clerks and four district clerks. Under the provisions of the judicial code there can be but one clerk in each district, or a total of 79 clerks.

BILLS INTRODUCED TO CHANGE COMPENSATION OF DISTRICT CLERKS.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate and the House of Representatives at this session of Congress to increase the maximum compensation to \$5,000 per annum to be retained by the clerk out of his fees earned. It seems to be generally believed that \$3,500 is in some cases too small a compensation for the clerk who now must discharge all the duties heretofore incumbent upon the two clerks, circuit and district, and in other cases that sum would be excessive compensation.

PURPOSE OF THIS BILL.

This bill has as its prime object the abolition of the existing system of compensating clerks of the district courts out of fees earned by them, and seeks to pay the clerks fixed salaries, similar to the plan now provided for the compensation of district attorneys and district marshals. These latter officers, attorneys and marshals, were put on salaries by the act approved May 28, 1896. (29 Stat. L., p. 179.) It is submitted that this measure is in harmony with that legislation and with like legislation which has been had in recent years in many of the States of the Union.

There has been no change in the method of compensating clerks of district courts since 1853. After careful consideration of all the measures pertaining to the compensation of the clerks of the district courts your committee has reached the conclusion that the salary system is, for many reasons, better than the fee system. By it there would be an improvement in the public service and the Government would be benefited by a saving annually of many thousands of dollars.

By the provisions of this bill all the fees of every character received by the clerks of the district courts will be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and the clerks will receive fixed salaries, which are stated in the bill. The information and the reasons which guided the committee in fixing these salaries are stated in the hearings and accompanying documents hereto appended.

By reference to the hearings, which are appended to this report, it will be found that after the payment of the salaries of clerks, deputies, and clerical assistants the United States will receive the services of the clerks without expense, and that fees collected from firms, individuals, and corporations will pay all the expenses of the clerks' offices, including the salaries of deputy clerks, and still leave a substantial balance to be turned into the Treasury. The reform proposed by this bill is, it is believed, worthy of legislative sanction.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

MEMORIALS TO THOMAS JEFFERSON AND ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28468) providing for the erection of memorials to Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Alabama object. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

STEAM YACHT "DIANA."

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 1653) to provide American register for the steam yacht *Diana*.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. EDWARDS. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Georgia object. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

WALLKILL VALLEY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28469) granting two condemned cannon to the Wallkill Valley Cemetery Association, of Orange County, N. Y.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to donate to the Wallkill Valley Cemetery Association, of Orange County, N. Y., two condemned bronze or brass cannon for use in connection with a monument in memory of the men of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, who died in the service of the United States during the Civil War. Such donation shall be made subject to the rules and regulations of the War Department, and the Government shall be put to no expense in connection therewith.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill for amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

PATENT OFFICE FEES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28268) to amend sections 4931 and 4934 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The Clerk read the bill, with the committee amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa objects, and the bill will be stricken from the Calendar for Unanimous Consent.

UNITED STATES COURT AT JONESBORO, ARK.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28335) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 71 of chapter 5 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 71. The State of Arkansas is divided into two districts, to be known as the eastern and western districts of Arkansas. The western district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Sevier, Howard, Little River, Pike, Hempstead, Miller, Lafayette, Columbia, Nevada, Ouachita, Union, and Calhoun, which shall constitute the Texarkana division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Polk, Scott, Yell, Logan, Sebastian, Franklin, Crawford, Washington, Benton, and Johnson, which shall constitute the Fort Smith division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Baxter, Boone, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Newton, and Searcy, which shall constitute the Harrison division of said district. Terms of the district court for the Texarkana division shall be held at Texarkana on the second Mondays in May and November; for the Fort Smith division, at Fort Smith, on the second Mondays in January and June; and for the Harrison division, at Harrison, on the second Mondays in April and October. The eastern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Lee, Phillips, St. Francis, Cross, Monroe, and Woodruff, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Independence, Cleburne, Stone, Izard, Sharp, and Jackson, which shall constitute the northern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Crittenden, Clay, Craighead, Greene, Mississippi, Poinsett, Fulton, Randolph, and Lawrence, which shall constitute the Jonesboro division of said district; and also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Clark, Cleveland, Conway, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lonoke, Montgomery, Perry, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Saline, Van Buren, and White, which shall constitute the western division of said district. Terms of the district court for the eastern division shall be held at Helena on the second Monday in March and the first Monday in October; for the northern division, at Batesville, on the fourth Monday in May and the second Monday in December; for the Jonesboro division, at Jonesboro, on the second Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November; and for the western division, at Little Rock, on the first Monday in April and the third Monday in October. The clerk of the court for the eastern district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Little Rock, at Helena, at Jonesboro, and at Batesville, which shall be kept open at all times for the transaction of the business of the court. And the clerk of the court for the western district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Fort Smith, at Harrison, and at Texarkana, which shall be kept open at all times for the transaction of the business of the court."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MACON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RESTORING CERTAIN LANDS TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 7448) restoring to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for reservoir purposes at the headwaters of the Mississippi River and tributaries.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman to reserve his objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the objection for a moment.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

IOWA TRIBE OF INDIANS, OKLAHOMA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was House resolution 773, referring the bill (H. R. 27995) for the relief of the Iowa Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma to the Court of Claims.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ELLERBE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

TAX ON ADULTERATED BUTTER.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 27279) to amend the second clause of section 4 of chapter 784 of the United States Statutes at Large, volume 32, page 195.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, if it is not too late, will the gentleman withhold his objection to permit an explanation?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman withhold his objection or make it?

Mr. THOMAS. No, sir; I do not. I have read the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

ESTABLISHING IN THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS A DIVISION OF MARKETS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 5294) to establish in the Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Agriculture, a division of markets.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think it was the general understanding in the House when the agricultural bill passed, carrying the item of \$50,000 for this purpose, that this bill would not be considered for passage at this session, and as that item went into the agricultural appropriation bill I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

PUBLICITY IN TAKING EVIDENCE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 8000) providing for publicity in taking evidence under the act of July 2, 1890.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I object to this bill.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

DESERT-LAND ENTRIES, CHUCKAWALLA VALLEY, CAL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 26943) to exempt from cancellation certain desert-land entries in the Chuckawalla Valley and Palo Verde Mesa, Riverside County, Cal.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

EXCHANGE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 5068) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands for school sections within an Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, and for other purposes.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. AKIN of New York. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

STATUE TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 745) providing for the erection of a statue to Thomas Jefferson, at Washington, D. C.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GARRETT). The gentleman from Indiana objects and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

MINING EXPERIMENT STATION, HELENA, MONT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 25990) to establish a mining experiment station at Helena, Lewis and Clark County, Mont., to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

The bill was read.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. PRAY. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Certainly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa reserved the right to object?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I do, but the gentleman from Indiana also objected.

Mr. PRAY. Will the gentleman from Indiana withhold his objection?

Mr. COX. I think we ought to proceed with this matter, but—

Mr. PRAY. Mr. Speaker, I know there were two or three similar bills which were objected to at the last session. They were all meritorious measures like the one now before the House for Montana. I want to say a word or two about this bill. The Secretary of the Interior very strongly recommends the establishment of such stations to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the Western States. Heretofore most of the work of the Bureau of Mines has been in connection with coal-mining investigations and experiments.

The purpose of this bill is to provide for making inquiries and scientific investigations relative to the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and other mineral substances, with a view to improving health conditions, increasing safety, efficiency, economic development, and the prevention of waste in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries. It is the desire also to facilitate the proper and efficient development of the resources of the public domain. The principal features of this bill are approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Bureau of Mines, under whom the station would be operated. The passage of the measure will unquestionably very materially aid in the further development of the mining industry in the great State of Montana, where the extent and variety of mineral wealth and resources are almost without limit.

A question has been raised at the department as to the specific location of the station in the bill, the suggestion being made that if the selection of site were left to the proper officials of the Government the purposes sought to be accomplished might be carried out with greater efficiency and economy. It was also intimated that a movable station might result in advantage, but no plans have been considered. Whatever course may be adopted later on in this regard the members of the Committee on Mines and Mining were convinced that Helena, the capital city of the State, situated in the heart of a great mining region, would be the logical point for the establishment of an experiment station in Montana. Railroad facilities are such that all mining sections of the State can be easily reached from this locality.

Agriculture and mining are regarded as the two great foundation industries of the country. No complaint is ever heard about the activities of the Agricultural Department in promoting the interests of the farmer. Lasting benefits have been bestowed upon him and great credit is due the Government. The miner should be accorded similar treatment; but until the establishment of the Bureau of Mines, in May, 1910, no special recognition has even been given him by the Government. It was not until the great mine disasters took place during the first session of the Sixtieth Congress that the people of the country were brought to a full realization of the enormous loss of life and waste of resources constantly going on in the mining and metallurgical industries.

Upon the establishment of the bureau the attention of Director Holmes and his assistants was first directed to coal mines, where over 700 lives had been lost within a month in mine fires and explosions. Mine-rescue and first-aid work was begun, and within a short time was extended throughout the United States. One of the mine-rescue cars was stationed at Billings, Mont., in close proximity to the coal fields of Montana and Wyoming. The work carried on is exceedingly important and the results attained during the past two years have fully justified the effort and expense to the Government. During the year 1911 over 50,000 miners attended the lectures and demonstrations given from the mine-rescue cars. With the increasing complexity of mining conditions throughout the country the need of further extending and developing this service will become more apparent. Experiments conducted at a mining station, such as is

proposed by this bill, will in the course of time become indispensable to the mining industry.

There are over 1,500,000 men connected with mining operations in the various States, and thousands of them work under conditions of great hazard and discomfort. Although there are more than 80,000 mines in the country with which these men are associated, it is a significant fact that less than 20 per cent employ more than 10 men to each mine and the great majority employ less than 5 men. The hundreds of applications that are constantly being made to the bureau for information and assistance come very largely from men who are conducting their operations on limited capital.

Complaint was made at first that extension of this work would have a tendency to retard State and private effort. On that subject the Secretary of the Interior, after a careful investigation, made the following statement:

There is no foundation for the fear sometimes expressed that if such investigations as are here recommended be undertaken by the Government private corporations will unload their local problems on the Government laboratories. The result of recent experience has been just the reverse. When, in 1904, the Federal Government began the testing and analyzing of coals and later took up similar investigations of explosives, mine accidents, and mine-rescue work, similar objections were raised in each case; but in every case private corporations and private laboratories have been stimulated to greater activities in the investigation of new problems at their own expense. Nor is there any foundation for the similar objection to the investigation by the Federal Government that this would discourage the States from taking up their own local problems. When the aid of the Federal Government was sought in the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in each of the several States it was claimed that this would discourage similar activity on the part of the States. On the contrary, it has stimulated the States to even greater activity, and after several years of experience and development the aggregate amount now annually expended by the States for buildings and equipment and the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations is far in excess of that now expended by the Federal Government.

Since the establishment of the United States Geological Survey the number as well as the activities of the State geological surveys has largely increased. The testing of coals by the Federal Government has stimulated to similar activity at their own expense not only many private mining companies, but many States, municipalities, private institutions, and private manufacturing corporations.

And so it will be with the investigations of the Bureau of Mines in behalf of the mining industry; they will stimulate local inquiries and investigations by both the State and private corporations; they will neither compete with nor interfere with, but will rather increase, the work of the private laboratories.

I regret that gentlemen have decided to object to consideration of this bill. This is probably the last opportunity that will be given for its consideration at this session, which will expire in a few days.

There are two other bills on this calendar of importance to my State which will be reached later in the afternoon, and I hope they may be given consideration. One is to accept cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the territory embraced within the Glacier National Park. This bill is strongly recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and is based upon the acts of Congress for the administration of the Yellowstone National Park and Hot Springs Reservation. Without the authority conferred by this bill the Secretary is unable to take care of the park property and protect the fish and game within the park boundaries. I read a communication recently from Supt. Galen, of the Glacier Park, urging favorable action on this bill and stating that it was absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of the duties imposed upon him.

A similar House bill which I reported from the Public Lands Committee was placed on this calendar at the last session, but was objected to on the ground that it would consume too much time in consideration under unanimous consent. Inasmuch as the bill was read at length to the House at the last session very little time ought to be required to act upon it this afternoon. The other bill referred to provides for the opening of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Reservation to homestead settlement, and is supported by a favorable report from the Secretary of the Interior and a unanimous report from the Committee on the Public Lands. This reservation was abandoned by the War Department and turned over to the Interior Department a year ago last November. It consists of about 175,000 acres of arid land, and is situated 50 miles south of the Canadian line, about 7 miles from the city of Havre. In addition to the usual land-office fees a charge of \$2.50 per acre is made upon applications filed within six months subsequent to the date of opening. A tract of land consisting of 640 acres, embracing the Government buildings at Assiniboine, is reserved from the operation of this act for the purpose of enabling the State of Montana to establish an agricultural, manual training, or other educational or public institution. The Secretary's favorable recommendation is in harmony with his report proposing a similar grant of lands within the former Lemhi Reservation to the State of Idaho. Both bills are meritorious and ought to have favorable action at this session.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa objects and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] also objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

RELEASING CLAIM OF UNITED STATES TO LOT 306, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 5377) releasing the claim of the United States Government to lot No. 306 in the old city of Pensacola.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

RELEASE OF LANDS IN THE OLD CITY OF PENSACOLA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 5378, an act releasing the claim of the United States Government to that portion of land, being a fractional block, bounded on the north and east by Bayou Cadet, on the west by Cevallos Street, and on the south by Intendencia Street, in the old city of Pensacola.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States hereby remises, releases, and quitclaims unto George W. Wright, Mattie La Rua, the heirs of W. D. Chipley, and the heirs of William Fisher, and their assigns, all that portion of the fractional block bounded on the north and east by Bayou Cadet, on the west by Cevallos Street, and on the south by Intendencia Street, in the old city of Pensacola, Escambia County, Fla.

Also the following committee amendments were read:

Strike out all after the enacting clause down to and including line 9 and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent remising, releasing, and quitclaiming forever all right, title, claim, and interest of the United States of America in and to that portion of land, being a fractional block, bounded on the north and east by Bayou Cadet, on the west by Cevallos Street, and on the south by Intendencia Street, in the old city of Pensacola, in the county of Escambia and the State of Florida, to such person or persons, firms or corporations, as shall make proof that he himself, or he and his grantor or grantors, has had continuous possession thereof under claim of ownership during the last 20 years next before the passage of this act. Such patent, however, shall be subject to any public easement or other adverse right suffered or granted by the patentee or his grantors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. I object.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman reserve the right to object?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. I thought you wanted to save time.

Mr. MANN. I do not wish to save time at the expense of a bill that ought to be passed. I have no interest in this bill, but it ought to be passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL] object?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. I reserve the objection.

Mr. MANN. Has the gentleman any special objection to the bill?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. It looks to me like squatting on the land.

Mr. DENT. May I interrupt the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]? I reported this bill, but I did not introduce it. The author of it is the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MAYS].

Mr. MANN. This is a Senate bill.

Mr. DENT. I mean that he introduced a similar bill in the House. He is absent now on a Panama trip with a committee. This bill simply undertakes to quiet the title growing out of the occupation of this territory by Spain, and those claiming title have been in the undisputed possession of this property ever since some time during the forties. In fact, the property was divided under decree of partition by the court, as I recall the facts, some time in the early part of the forties. The House bill changes the Senate bill to this extent only. The Senate quitclaims the title in favor of the particular parties now in possession of the property.

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. To save time, I will withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL] withdraw his objection?

Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. MILLER. I withhold the right to object.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order on this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is the objection.

Mr. MILLER. I object.

LAUNCH FOR THE CUSTOMS SERVICE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 3625) for the purchase or construction of a

launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal.

The bill and the committee amendment were read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COX. I object.

Mr. BATHRICK. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BATHRICK] object. The Clerk will report the next bill.

SITE FOR IMMIGRATION STATION, BALTIMORE, MD.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28280) to authorize the use as a site for the United States immigration station and grounds at the port of Baltimore of a piece of land acquired by the United States about the year 1836 as part of an addition to Fort McHenry, in the State of Maryland, and which is now under the control of the War Department, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire an outlet therefrom to the city streets and to contract and arrange for necessary railroad facilities.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. AKIN of New York. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN] objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

FOREST RESERVATIONS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 8279) to amend an act approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to set apart tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations."

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RAKER. Will not the gentleman kindly reserve his objection for a moment? I would like to say to the gentleman that this is—

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIDSON] insists on his objection, that is the end of it.

Mr. DAVIDSON. I insist on the objection.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman if he will not consent to give me two minutes' time in regard to this bill that has just been passed over? I am satisfied if he does there will be no man in the House who will object to it.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Regular order!

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] may have two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] shall have two minutes in which to explain the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the House that the main purpose of this bill is to extend the time of leases of land in the Yosemite Valley from 10 years, as it is now, to 20 years, to the end that the Secretary of the Interior may grant a lease to those who are willing to expend from \$250,000 to \$700,000 in putting up a proper hotel and other necessary buildings in that park, with the right to lease under such proper conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary, and always under his control and reservation, giving the lessee full opportunity to mortgage, subject to the control of the Secretary of the Interior, and when the time expires the private individual who takes the second lease shall pay a reasonable price to the first lessee.

The Secretary of the Interior has been willing and the people of California and the West have been asking for 10 years to get men to take a lease and build such a hotel. Practically all arrangements have been made to the end that there shall be a hotel built there, costing private individuals at least \$500,000, and without a sufficient length of time of 20 years no man will go into that park and put the money in. He can not afford to do it.

The entire State of California and the West are asking and pleading this House to give this legislation in order that the proper improvement may be made, and I earnestly ask the gentleman who made the objection if he can not see his way clear to let this bill pass the House. It has already passed the Senate without amendment, is fully recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and all the officers concerned, and is recommended by all the organizations in the State of California and throughout the West. It is to the interest of the public service and not to the interest of any private individual. The hotel that is there now is a disgrace to this country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RAKER. Would not the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No; I insist on my objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIDSON] insists on his objection, and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FITZGERALD, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, by direction of that committee, reported the bill (H. R. 28775) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and, with the accompanying report (No. 1526), ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] reserves all points of order on the bill.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION, NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 25781) to amend section 77 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 77 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 77. The State of Georgia is divided into two districts, to be known as the northern and southern districts of Georgia. The northern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Campbell, Carroll, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Cherokee, Dekalb, Douglas, Fannin, Fayette, Fulton, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Henry, Milton, Newton, Pickens, Rockdale, and Spalding, which shall constitute the northern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jackson, Morgan, Madison, Oglethorpe, Oconee, and Walton, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Chattahoochee, Clay, Early, Harris, Heard, Meriwether, Marion, Muscogee, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Terrell, Troup, and Webster, which shall constitute the western division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Bartow, Chattooga, Catoosa, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker, and Whitfield, which shall constitute the northwestern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Hall, White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Forsyth, Banks, Habersham, Stephens, Rabun, Towns, and Union, which shall constitute the northeastern division of said district. Terms of the district court for northern division of said district shall be held at Atlanta on the second Monday in March and the first Monday in October; for the eastern division, at Athens on the second Monday in April and the first Monday in November; for the western division, at Columbus on the first Mondays in May and December; for the northwestern division, at Rome on the third Mondays in May and November; and for the northeastern division, at Gainesville on the fourth Mondays in April and November. The clerk of the court for northern district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Athens, at Columbus, at Rome, and at Gainesville, which shall be kept open at all times for the transaction of the business of the court. The southern district shall include the territory embraced on the said 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Appling, Bulloch, Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Emanuel, Effingham, Glynn, Jeff Davis, Liberty, Montgomery, McIntosh, Screven, Tattnall, Toombs, and Wayne, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Crawford, Dodge, Dooley, Hancock, Houston, Jasper, Jones, Laurens, Macon, Monroe, Pike, Pulaski, Putnam, Sumter, Telfair, Twiggs, Upson, Wilcox, and Wilkinson, which shall constitute the western division; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Burke, Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Washington, Wilkes, and Warren, which shall constitute the northeastern division; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Berrien, Brooks, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Decatur, Echols, Grady, Irwin, Lowndes, Pierce, Thomas, and Ware, which shall constitute the southwestern division; and also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Baker, Ben Hill, Calhoun, Crisp, Colquitt, Dougherty, Lee, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Turner, and Worth, which shall constitute the Albany division. Terms of the district court for the western division shall be held at Macon on the first Mondays in May and October; for the eastern division at Savannah on the second Tuesdays in February, May, August, and November; for the northeastern division, at Augusta on the first Monday in April and the third Monday in November; for the southwestern division, at Valdosta on the second Mondays in June and December; and for the Albany division at Albany on the third Mondays in June and December."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, by inserting after the word "November," in line 7, the following: "Provided, That suitable rooms and accommodations for holding court at Gainesville shall be furnished free of expense to the Government."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITACRE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WHITACRE] objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will report the next bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, this is one of those bills of which we have passed so many. Is the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WHITACRE] really objecting to the bill, or objecting to the taking of it up for consideration? Well, if gentlemen are going to object to bills like this that are purely local in a State, dividing up judicial districts—

The SPEAKER. It is not debatable.

Mr. MANN. Well, I know it is not debatable, but I make the point of order that there is no quorum present if gentlemen do not want to be fair.

Mr. WHITACRE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. MANN. Then I will withdraw my point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WHITACRE] withdraws his objection, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] withdraws his point of order. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 3, by inserting after the word "November," in line 7, the following: "Provided, That suitable rooms and accommodations for holding court at Gainesville shall be furnished free of expense to the Government."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BELL of Georgia, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS MONONGAHELA RIVER, W. VA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 27837) to authorize the Buckhannon & Northern Railroad Co. to construct and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River in the State of West Virginia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Buckhannon & Northern Railroad Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Monongahela River, near Catawba, from a point suitable to the interests of navigation, on the left shore of said river above the mouth of Pricketts Creek, a southern tributary to said river in Paw Paw district, to a point on the right shore of said river above the mouth of said Pricketts Creek in Winfield district, all in the county of Marion, in the State of West Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906. Said bridge shall be constructed for the passage of railway trains propelled by steam, electric, or other power, and at the option of the corporation for which it is built may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot passengers, for a reasonable rate of toll, to be fixed by said company and approved by the Secretary of War. Said bridge shall be commenced within one year from the time this act goes into effect and completed within three years thereafter.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "point," insert the words "suitable to the interests of navigation."

Page 2, strike out lines 7 to 16, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the committee amendments will be considered as agreed to.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the first committee amendment ought to be disagreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "point," strike out the words "suitable to the interests of navigation."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, that language is already in the bill in lines 7 and 8, and ought not to be duplicated.

Mr. CULLOP. I should like to call the attention of the gentleman from Illinois to the fact that if I remember correctly, when the bill was considered in the committee, we found that it was necessary to insert this language at that point because of the manner in which it is inserted below. If the gentleman will examine it, he will see that the bill only makes it from a point suitable to the interests of navigation on the left shore.

Mr. MANN. This is the form we have always used:

From a point suitable to the interests of navigation on the left side to a point on the right side.

Mr. CULLOP. The committee thought otherwise at the time the bill was considered.

Mr. MANN. This is the only time, however, when the committee has ever reported such an amendment.

Mr. CULLOP. And this is the only time, perhaps, in this Congress that a bill in that peculiar language has been presented here.

Mr. MANN. Every bill is in practically the same form.

Mr. CULLOP. Not as this one.

Mr. MANN. As a rule it is from a point on one side of the river to a point on the other side of the river.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the first committee amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 2, by striking out all of lines 7 to 16, inclusive.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

PERSONNEL OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 7461) construing the provisions of section 8 of the act entitled "An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service," approved April 16, 1908.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in computing the length of service which shall entitle a warrant or petty officer to longevity pay under the eighth section of the act approved April 16, 1908, entitled "An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service," all service rendered under the official designation of "pilot" in the Revenue-Cutter Service shall be included.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like an explanation of this bill. I find that the Senate report is about four or five lines long and the House report is eight lines long.

Mr. MANN. I will say to my friend from Indiana that the bill will not bear explanation.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Speaker, if this bill is enacted into law, it will give to seven men formerly employed as pilots the longevity pay to which they would be entitled if their titles had been properly construed when the law was originally enacted.

Mr. MANN. And it would, as I understand it, allow an increase of longevity pay to these men from 1908 down to date, amounting to in the neighborhood, altogether, of \$15,000 to date, not to mention the amount that might be paid in the future. In my judgment, it is on a parallel with the construction of longevity pay dated from the entrance to Annapolis and West Point, and I think it has gone quite far enough.

Mr. COX. Then, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana objects. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

BRIDGE OVER GREAT KANAWHA RIVER.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28187) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across and over the Great Kanawha River, and for other purposes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the county court of Kanawha County, W. Va., is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a wagon and foot bridge and approaches thereto, for the use of the public, across and over the Great Kanawha River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the city of Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va.

Sec. 2. That the construction, maintenance, and operation of said bridge herein authorized shall be in all respects in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "wagon and foot."

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out the words "for the use of the public."

Page 1, strike out lines 9 and 10.

Page 2, line 1, strike out "and subject to."

Page 2, add after line 4:

"Sec. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS YELLOWSTONE RIVER, N. DAK.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28021) authorizing the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. to build a bridge across the Yellowstone River in sections 15 and 16, township 151 north, range

104 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of North Dakota.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 8089, of a similar tenor, on the Speaker's table. This bill is in a long form, while the Senate bill is in the proper form.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill of a like tenor for the House bill, and that the House bill lie on the table. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill (S. 8089) permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the Yellowstone River from a point on the east bank in section 15 to a point on the west bank in section 16, township 151 north of range 104 west of the fifth principal meridian, in McKenzie County, N. Dak., as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., a railway corporation organized under the laws of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, its successors or assigns, to build a railway bridge across the Yellowstone River from a point on the east bank in section 15 to a point on the west bank in section 16, township 151 north of range 104 west of the fifth principal meridian, in McKenzie County, N. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be null and void unless the bridge herein authorized be commenced within one year and completed within two years from the date of approval of this act.

Sec. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out section 2 of the bill. It is already covered by the general bridge law.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HELGESEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend by inserting on page 1, line 8, after the word "point" the following words: "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 1, line 8, after the word "point" by inserting the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

ISSUE OF PATENTS AND SURVEYS OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 6781) in reference to the issuance of patents and copies of surveys of private land claims.

The Clerk read the bill at length, with committee amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, does this bill practically accomplish anything except to release to owners of private land claims in New Mexico about \$2,500 which they would otherwise have to pay in order to obtain patents and copies of plats of surveys?

Mr. FERGUSON. About that amount.

Mr. MANN. Why should we release to these owners of large tracts of land, which they obtained without any consideration in the first place, the payment of that sum of money?

Mr. FERGUSON. The object is to make uniformity as to the delivery of patents in private land claims. When the private land claim court was created in 1891 that had charge of settling the Spanish claims for New Mexico, it was provided that the United States should pay half and the claimant the other half of the surveys. That was on the theory, as I understand it, that in ascertaining the part of a land claim rejected it was necessary for the Government to ascertain the facts by surveying a large quantity of land owned by the Government, and in order to make it uniform this bill provides that the same method shall be pursued with reference to private land claims—to make it applicable to all other land claims. That seems to be fair and reasonable, because in ascertaining the land that belongs to the individual the Government ascertains the boundaries of its own land. It is of joint benefit to both to have this survey.

Mr. MANN. What is the area of private land claims in New Mexico?

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not know personally, but the report is full on the subject. It contains two letters from the department.

Mr. MANN. There are millions of acres.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think this bill will apply—

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee demands the regular order, which is to ascertain if there is objection to the present consideration of this bill.

Mr. MANN. I object. I think, Mr. Speaker, we had better keep a quorum in the House as the gentleman from Tennessee seems anxious to get at the public buildings bill.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois raise the point of no quorum?

Mr. MANN. I do; and I think we will have to keep a quorum here the rest of the afternoon.

Mr. AUSTIN. I think we can keep them here.

Mr. MANN. I would not be surprised.

The SPEAKER (after counting). One hundred and thirty Members present—not a quorum.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Ames	Fairchild	Jones	Peters
Andrus	Farr	Kitchin	Porter
Ansberry	Ferris	Knowland	Pou
Ayres	Flood, Va.	Korby	Pujo
Barchfield	Focht	Lafane	Rainey
Broussard	Gardner, N. J.	Lafferty	Randell
Brown	George	Levy	Rauch
Buchanan	Gill	Lewis	Redfield
Burke, Pa.	Gillett	Lindsay	Reyburn
Burleson	Gray	Littleton	Richardson
Carter	Greene, Vt.	McCall	Riordan
Cline	Guernsey	McGuire, Okla.	Scully
Conry	Hamill	Maher	Sims
Copley	Hamilton, W. Va.	Matthews	Smith, J. M. C.
Covington	Hammond	Mays	Speer
Crumpacker	Harris	Moon, Pa.	Stack
Curley	Harrison, N. Y.	Morgan, La.	Stapp, Tex.
Curry	Hart	Morgan, Okla.	Taggart
Danforth	Howley	Morse	Talbot, Md.
Davenport	Hayes	Murray	Taylor, Ohio
Davis, Minn.	Holland	Nelson	Thayer
Dixon, Ind.	Howell	Olsted	Tilson
Donohoe	Hughes, Ga.	Palmer	Underwood
Driscoll, D. A.	Hull	Parran	Vare
Ellerbe	Johnson, Ky.	Patten, N. Y.	Wilson, Ill.
Evans	Johnson, S. C.	Pepper	Wilson, N. Y.

The SPEAKER. On this call 277 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

DESERT-LAND ENTRIES IN THE CHUCKAWALLA VALLEY.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 7875) to exempt from cancellation certain desert-land entries in the Chuckawalla Valley and Palo Verde Mesa, Riverside County, Cal.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. AUSTIN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE CEDED LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28191) authorizing the extension of payments on certain town lots in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache ceded lands in Oklahoma.

The Clerk read the bill with committee amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee objects to the consideration of the bill, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28524) to create a board of local inspectors, Steamboat Inspection Service, for the port of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Clerk read the bill.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

CONTRACTS FOR TRANSFERRING FOREIGN MAIL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was House resolution 778, directing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to institute and carry forward an investigation into the letting of contracts, and so forth.

The Clerk read the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee objects, and the resolution will be stricken from the calendar.

HOTEL ON FORT HUACHUCA MILITARY RESERVATION, ARIZ.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 6898) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permission for the erection of a hotel on the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, in Arizona.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will withhold his objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

LOAN OF TENTS TO HELLA TEMPLE, DALLAS, TEX.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was Senate joint resolution 143, authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for use at the meeting of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to be held at Dallas, Tex., in May, 1913.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to loan, at his discretion, to the executive committee of Hella Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Dallas, Tex., having in charge the arrangements for the meeting of the imperial council of said order, to be held in Dallas, Tex., in May, 1913, such tents, with necessary flies, poles, ridges, and pins for each, as may be required at said meeting: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused the United States Government by the delivery and return of such property, the same to be delivered to said executive committee of Hella Temple at such time prior to the date of such meeting as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and Mike H. Thomas, chairman of said executive committee: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall, before delivering such property, take from said Mike H. Thomas a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of said property in good order and condition, the whole transaction to be without expense to the Government of the United States: *Provided further*, That hereafter no loan of tents shall be made except to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans Association.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and reserving a point of order on the bill, I take it that this bill belongs on the Union Calendar, although it is on the House Calendar. Apparently this Senate joint resolution says this is a very wicked thing to do; we will do it now, but we will never do it again. The resolution provides for the loaning of certain tents to an order, and then puts in this provision: "That hereafter no loan of tents shall be made except to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans Association." If we ought not to make a loan of tents hereafter, then we ought not to make any now.

Mr. BEALL of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BEALL of Texas. I think that is a very needless and useless provision, and if unanimous consent is given I shall move to strike out the last proviso.

Mr. MANN. Well, I see that the Masonic order is even stronger in the House than the pork barrel, and I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BEALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment. I move to amend by striking out all after the word "States," in line 11, page 2, down to the end of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, strike out the proviso beginning on line 11.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask to have it read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided further, That hereafter no loan of tents shall be made except to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans Association.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to that.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. HART, for five days, on account of illness.

To Mr. LITTLEPAGE, for three days, on account of important business.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE MILITARY RESERVATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 5138) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior

to survey the lands of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation and open the same to settlement.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARNHART). Is there objection?

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAKER. I wonder whether or not there is any particular reason that these bills are objected to, or whether the fact that H. R. 28766 might come up to-day has anything to do with the taking of all these bills off the calendar? [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair can not undertake to say what is in the minds of Members. The regular order is demanded, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 7318) to accept the cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Glacier National Park, and for other purposes.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. HAMLIN. I think it is not worth while to take up the bill. I shall object to it—

Mr. MANN. It is a wonder the gentleman did not think of that before the reading was interrupted. The bill has only been read about half through. I was going to give a good reason for objecting to it.

Mr. HAMLIN. I do not doubt the gentleman has a good reason—

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. It is not debatable.

Mr. CLAYTON. I know that; but I would like to have one minute to make a statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to speak for one minute. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill seems to empower the commissioner of the park to try, convict, fine, and imprison for violation of law and park rules without court proceeding and without the intervention of a trial by jury. And therefore, if it had not been objected to, I would have objected to it on that ground.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HAMLIN] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] both object.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I did not object to the consideration of the bill. I objected to the reservation of the objection.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON AND CANNON BALLS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 8273) authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of condemned cannon and cannon balls.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

COAL LANDS FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 26200) granting cities and incorporated towns coal lands for municipal purposes.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] objects to the consideration of this bill, and it will be stricken from the calendar.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28022) authorizing the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co. to build a bridge across the Missouri River in sections 14 and 15, township 152 north, range 93 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of North Dakota.

Mr. HELGESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 8090 be substituted for this one and that the latter lie on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. HELGESEN] asks unanimous consent that the Senate bill 8090 be substituted for the bill H. R. 28022, they being of similar tenor, and that the House bill lie on the table. Is there objec-

tion? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 8090) permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River from a point on the east bank in section 14, Mountrail County, N. Dak., to a point on the west bank of said river in section 15, in McKenzie County, N. Dak., in township 152 north, range 93 west of the fifth principal meridian.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co., a railway corporation organized under the laws of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, its successors and assigns, to build a railway bridge across the Missouri River from a point on the east bank in section 14, Mountrail County, N. Dak., to a point on the west bank of said river in section 15, in McKenzie County, N. Dak., in township 152 north, range 93 west of the fifth principal meridian, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be null and void unless the bridge herein authorized be commenced within one year and completed within two years from the date of approval of this act.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. HELGESEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend by inserting after the word "point," page 1, line 8, "suitable to the interests of navigation."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "point," insert the words "suitable to the interests of navigation."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HELGESEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out section 2, and have section 3 numbered "section 2."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. HELGESEN] moves to strike out section 2, and number section 3 as "section 2."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading, was read a third time, and passed.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON AND CANNON BALLS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I objected a moment ago to the consideration of the bill S. 8273, an act authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of condemned cannon and cannon balls. I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. The bill was ordered stricken from the calendar.

Mr. MANN. It is off the calendar.

Mr. KENDALL. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

INTERSTATE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE MESSAGES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 3010) to fix the requirements governing the receipt, transmission, and delivery, and the preservation of messages of interstate telegraph and telephone companies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to consideration of the bill?

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] objects and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN IOWA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 28635) to amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary."

Mr. KENDALL. Mr. Speaker, this is a lengthy bill, although it accomplishes only one purpose, namely, the transfer of one county in Iowa from the southern judicial district to the northern judicial district. I make this suggestion, because, if time is to be consumed, it ought to be consumed in the reading of the bill. The judges of both courts in Iowa, and the bar in each division, join in a petition that this bill be passed, and the Department of Justice recommends it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. KENDALL. If it is going to be objected to, the time of the House should not be taken up with it.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 81 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 81. The State of Iowa is divided into two judicial districts, to be known as the northern and southern districts of Iowa. The northern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Allamakee, Dubuque, Buchanan, Clayton, Delaware, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Bremer, Blackhawk, Floyd, Mitchell, and Jackson, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Jones, Cedar, Linn, Johnson, Iowa, Benton, Tama, Grundy, and Hardin, which shall constitute the Cedar Rapids division;

also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Emmet, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Calhoun, Carroll, Kossuth, Humboldt, Webster, Winnebago, Hancock, Wright, Hamilton, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, and Butler, which shall constitute the central division; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Dickinson, Clay, Buena Vista, Sac, Osceola, O'Brien, Cherokee, Ida, Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Woodbury, and Monona, which shall constitute the western division. Terms of the district court for the eastern division shall be held at Dubuque on the fourth Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in December, and at Waterloo on the second Tuesdays in May and September; for the Cedar Rapids division, at Cedar Rapids on the first Tuesday in April and the fourth Tuesday in September; for the central division at Fort Dodge on the second Tuesdays in June and November; and for the western division, at Sioux City on the fourth Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October. The southern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Louisa, Henry, Des Moines, Lee, and Van Buren, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek, Marion, Warren, and Madison, which shall constitute the central division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Cass, Pottawattamie, Mills, and Montgomery, which shall constitute the western division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Adair, Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne, which shall constitute the southern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Scott, Muscatine, Washington, and Clinton, which shall constitute the Davenport division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Davis, Appanoose, Mahaska, Keokuk, Jefferson, Monroe, and Wapello, which shall constitute the Ottumwa division of said district. Terms of the district court for the eastern division shall be held at Keokuk on the second Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October; for the central division, at Des Moines on the second Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in November; for the western division, at Council Bluffs on the second Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in September; for the southern division, at Creston on the fourth Tuesday in March and the first Tuesday in November; for the Davenport division, at Davenport on the fourth Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in October; and for the Ottumwa division, at Ottumwa on the first Monday after the fourth Tuesday in March, and the first Monday after the third Tuesday in October. The clerk of the court for said district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Davenport and at Ottumwa, for the transaction of the business of said divisions."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

COAL LANDS FOR GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 26189) granting certain coal lands to the city of Grand Junction, Colo.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BURNETT. I object.

THE LATE SENATOR JEFF DAVIS, OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have an order entered.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That Sunday, February 23, 1913, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. JEFF DAVIS, late a Senator from the State of Arkansas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the order? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the order.

The order was agreed to.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take up as the unfinished business the bill (H. R. 1309) to establish a council of national defense.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, I raise a point of order.

The SPEAKER. What point of order does the gentleman raise?

Mr. HARDWICK. The committees are entitled to the preference to-day, this being the third Monday in the month.

The SPEAKER. It has been decided in a case exactly like this by both Speaker Carlisle and Speaker Reed that a matter such as that of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBSON] comes up as unfinished business.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. Is not the motion of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBSON] the unfinished business without being remade so?

The SPEAKER. It is the unfinished business, and the motion has been made.

Mr. FOSTER. I demand a second.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HARDWICK. How did it become the unfinished business when it was objected to on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent?

The SPEAKER. Because the House adjourned before a second was obtained.

Mr. HAY. Now, Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

Mr. HAY. I object.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill, and then the Chair will take notice of the fact that a second has been demanded and refused to be considered as made, and the Chair will appoint tellers. But it is right and proper that the House should know what is in this bill. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established a Council of National Defense, consisting of the Secretary of War, who shall be president of the council, the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, the aid for operations of the fleet of the Navy, the president of the Army War College, and the president of the Navy War College.

SEC. 2. That said council shall determine a general policy of national defense and shall recommend to the President, for transmission to Congress, such measures relating to the national defense as it shall deem necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That in time of war said council shall meet only upon the request of the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. That said council shall meet at least once in each calendar year on such date or dates as it shall fix: *Provided*, That special meetings may be called by the president of the council, except in time of war: *And provided further*, That any member of the Cabinet, any Senator, any Representative, and any officer of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Militia may be called for consultation at any meeting of the council.

SEC. 4. That for carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000, to be available until expended, and to be expended upon vouchers signed by the president of the council: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses of the chairmen of committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, when called to attend meetings of said council when Congress is not in session, shall be paid from this appropriation, upon approval by the president of the council.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. A second has already been demanded.

Mr. MANN. I know it was; but that was before the bill was read. But I do not care.

The SPEAKER. The Chair ordered the bill to be read for the information of the House, and the Chair appoints the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBSON] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HAY] as tellers. Those in favor of seconding the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill will pass between the tellers and be counted.

The House divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 55, noes 81.

The SPEAKER. The House refuses to second the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

OMNIBUS PUBLIC-BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 28766—the omnibus public-buildings bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT], by authority of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, moves to suspend the rules and pass House bill 28766, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to give effect to and execute the provisions of existing legislation authorizing the acquisition of land for sites or the enlargement thereof, and the erection, enlargement, extension, remodeling, or repair of public buildings in the several cities hereinafter enumerated, the limit of cost heretofore fixed by Congress therefor be, and the same is hereby, increased, respectively, as follows; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of each of said buildings within its respective limit of cost, including site:

United States post office at Mobile, Ala., \$75,000.

United States post office and courthouse at Gadsden, Ala., \$8,000.

United States post office and courthouse at Opelika, Ala., \$50,000, and the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to construct said building in such way as to provide suitable accommodations for the United States courts.

United States post office at Greeley, Colo., \$25,000.

United States post office at La Junta, Colo., \$10,000.

United States post office at Live Oak, Fla., \$15,000.
 United States post office at St. Petersburg, Fla., \$25,000.
 United States post office at Carrollton, Ga., \$7,500: *Provided*, That \$750 of said amount may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the acquisition of additional ground adjoining the present site.

United States post office at Elberton, Ga., \$6,250.
 United States post office and courthouse at Atlanta, Ga., \$22,500.
 United States post office at Cartersville, Ga., \$6,250.
 United States post office at Mount Vernon, Ill., \$15,000.
 United States post office at La Salle, Ill., \$35,000.
 United States post office at Hopkinsville, Ky., \$20,000.
 United States post office at Middlesboro, Ky., \$25,000.
 United States post office at Georgetown, Ky., \$30,000.
 United States post office at Milford, Mass., \$15,000.
 United States post office at Cadillac, Mich., \$25,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Detroit, Mich., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Holland, Mich., \$20,000.
 United States post office at Minneapolis, Minn., \$175,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Chillicothe, Mo., \$65,000, and the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to construct said building in such way as to provide suitable accommodations for the United States courts.

United States post office at Tupelo, Miss., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Laurel, Miss., \$20,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Clarksdale, Miss., \$55,750, and the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to construct said building in such way as to provide suitable accommodations for the United States courts.

United States post office at Corinth, Miss., \$3,500.
 United States post office and courthouse at McCook, Nebr., \$25,000.
 United States post office at Morristown, N. J., \$50,000.
 For the acquisition of additional land for enlargement of site for a post office in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, in the State of New York, \$60,000.

That the provisions of the acts of Congress approved June 30, 1906, May 30, 1908, and June 25, 1910, for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Yonkers, N. Y., at a total limit of cost of \$250,000, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to provide for the acquisition of a site only for said building at a limit of cost of \$250,000, and the appropriations heretofore and to be made under said limit of cost for said site and building are hereby made available for the acquisition of such site only: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected upon the site, when acquired, a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use of the United States post office and other governmental offices, the cost of said building not to exceed \$250,000.

United States post office at Gastonia, N. C., \$20,000.
 United States post office at Kinston, N. C., \$20,000.
 United States post office at Tarboro, N. C., \$15,000.
 For a site for a post-office building at Lumberton, N. C., \$5,000 in addition to the amount heretofore authorized.

United States post office at Rocky Mount, N. C., \$16,000.
 United States post office at Piqua, Ohio, \$45,000.
 United States post office at Alliance, Ohio, \$30,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Dayton, Ohio, \$50,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Tulsa, Okla., \$114,750.
 United States post office at Reading, Pa., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Hanover, Pa., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Shelbyville, Tenn., \$5,000.
 For additional land for site for a United States post office at Winchester, Tenn., \$2,300.

United States post office and courthouse at Corpus Christi, Tex., \$70,000, and the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to construct said building in such way as to provide suitable accommodations for the United States courts.

That the \$90,000 authorized by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, for the extension, enlargement, remodeling, or improvement of the appraisers' stores at Galveston, Tex., and \$40,000 in addition thereto, which sum of \$40,000 is hereby authorized, shall be applied to the purposes set forth in the next following three items pertaining to or providing for public buildings at Galveston, Tex., namely:

For remodeling and reconstruction, for a courthouse, the building now used for appraisers' stores, \$50,000.

For the purchase of suitable and convenient building and site for an appraiser's store, warehouse, and other purposes, and providing suitable offices therein, \$65,000.

For rearranging and constructing offices in the third story of the post-office and customhouse building, \$15,000. The act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, authorizing an expenditure of \$8,000 for rented quarters and moving expenses, is hereby repealed.

United States post office at Cuero, Tex., \$20,000.
 United States post office at Brigham City, Utah, \$20,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Brattleboro, Vt., \$50,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Lynchburg, Va., \$25,000.
 United States post office at Moundsville, W. Va., \$25,000.
 United States post office at Sistersville, W. Va., \$10,000.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, rebuilding, or improvement of the following-named buildings within the respective limits of cost hereby fixed:

United States post office and customhouse at Oakland, Cal., \$75,000: *Provided*, That this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for the acquisition of additional land for the enlargement of the present site.

United States post office, courthouse, and other governmental offices at East St. Louis, Ill., \$125,000.

United States post office at Evansville, Ind., \$150,000.

United States post office at New Albany, Ind., \$38,000.

United States post office and courthouse at Alexandria, La., \$65,000.

United States post office at Winchester, Ky., \$30,000: *Provided*, That this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used in erecting a second story on the present building, and for necessary changes in said building and in the mechanical equipment, lighting, and plumbing systems thereof.

United States post office and customhouse at Muskegon, Mich., \$75,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$10,000 of this amount may be expended for the enlargement of the present site.

United States post office at Kirksville, Mo., \$40,000.

United States post office and courthouse at Lincoln, Nebr., \$175,000.

United States post office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$68,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, in his discretion, to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, out of this amount such additional land as may be necessary for the enlargement of the site for said building.

For the remodeling, extending, enlarging, or rebuilding the customhouse building at Toledo, Ohio, now used for courts and other Federal offices, \$25,000.

For the enlargement of the site for a post-office building at Ashland, Ohio, \$10,000.

United States post office and customhouse at Nashville, Tenn., \$400,000.

That the present site in each of the cities heretofore mentioned shall not be enlarged by the acquisition of ground under the provisions of this act unless the Secretary of the Treasury is given specific authority herein to enlarge said sites, and where such authority is given the Secretary is authorized to secure, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, such additional ground as he may deem necessary, respectively: *Provided*, That the limits of cost heretofore respectively fixed shall include all necessary changes in, alterations and repairs of, the above-named buildings, and of the heating, ventilating, and plumbing systems and elevators therein which may become necessary by reason of or incident to the extension, enlargement, remodeling, improvement, or rebuilding of said buildings, or which it may be found expedient or advisable to make to such heating, ventilating, and plumbing systems and elevators because of the enlargement, extension, remodeling, improving, or rebuilding of said buildings; and the annual appropriations for the general maintenance of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department shall be construed to be available for all other repairs to and equipment of said buildings, grounds, and approaches, and the heating, hoisting, plumbing, and ventilating apparatus thereof.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to contract for the erection and completion of a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, for the use and accommodation of the United States post office and other governmental offices upon ground now owned by the United States or authorized to be acquired in each of the following cities, respectively, within its respective limit of cost hereby fixed:

United States post office and courthouse at Jasper, Ala., \$100,000.
 United States post office and customhouse at Douglas, Ariz., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Arkadelphia, Ark., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Fordyce, Ark., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Mena, Ark., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Bakersfield, Cal., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Durango, Colo., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Fort Morgan, Colo., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Rockville, Conn., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Greenwich, Conn., \$90,000.
 United States post office at Orlando, Fla., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Barnesville, Ga., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Statesboro, Ga., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Twin Falls, Idaho, \$85,000.
 United States post office at Taylorville, Ill., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Savanna, Ill., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Washington, Ind., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Huntington, Ind., \$95,000.
 United States post office at Washington, Iowa, \$80,000.
 United States post office at Maquoketa, Iowa, \$50,000.
 United States post office at Charles City, Iowa, \$70,000.
 United States post office at Grinnell, Iowa, \$90,000.
 United States post office at Hiawatha, Kans., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Minden, La., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Hammond, La., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Ashland, Ky., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Shelbyville, Ky., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Rumford, Me., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Caribou, Me., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Skowhegan, Me., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Frederick, Md., \$90,000.
 United States post office at Reading, Mass., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Attleboro, Mass., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Newburyport, Mass., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Charlotte, Mich., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Dowagiac, Mich., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Little Falls, Minn., \$85,000.
 United States post office at Montevideo, Minn., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Anoka, Minn., \$50,000.

United States post office at Bonne Terre, Mo., \$50,000: *Provided*, That the construction of said building shall not be begun until the site for same has been donated and title thereto accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in section 25 of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910.

United States post office at McComb, Miss., \$50,000.

United States post office at Holly Springs, Miss., \$45,000, \$2,500 of which may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the acquisition, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of a site, in addition to the sum heretofore authorized for that purpose.

United States post office at Kalspell, Mont., \$100,000.

United States post office at Aurora, Nebr., \$50,000.

United States post office and courthouse at Chadron, Nebr., \$110,000.

United States post office at Laconia, N. H., \$75,000.

United States post office at Berlin, N. H., \$65,000.

United States post office at East Orange, N. J., \$125,000.

United States post office at Hackensack, N. J., \$100,000.

United States post office at Woodbury, N. J., \$55,000.

United States post office at Bayonne, N. J., \$100,000.

United States post office and courthouse at Las Cruces, N. Mex., \$125,000.

United States post office at Batavia, N. Y., \$85,000.

United States post office at Syracuse, N. Y., \$450,000.

United States post office at Hornell, N. Y., \$85,000.

United States post office at Waterloo, N. Y., \$55,000.

United States post office at Salamanca, N. Y., \$75,000.

United States post office at Burlington, N. C., \$65,000.

United States post office at Waynesville, N. C., \$65,000.

United States post office at Shelby, N. C., \$55,000.

United States post office at Dickinson, N. Dak., \$90,000.

United States post office at Van Wert, Ohio, \$70,000.

United States post office at Sidney, Ohio, \$70,000.

United States post office at Elyria, Ohio, \$100,000.

United States post office at Fremont, Ohio, \$100,000.

United States post office at Middletown, Ohio, \$100,000.

United States post office at Logan, Ohio, \$60,000.

United States post office at Roseburg, Oreg., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Media, Pa., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Dubois, Pa., \$85,000.
 United States post office at Titusville, Pa., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Pottstown, Pa., \$90,000.
 United States post office at Tarentum, Pa., \$60,000.
 United States post office at South Bethlehem, Pa., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Columbia, S. C., \$225,000.
 United States post office at Marion, S. C., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Redfield, S. Dak., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Jellico, Tenn., \$70,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to provide in said building suitable quarters for a mine-rescue station.
 United States post office at Maryville, Tenn., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Humboldt, Tenn., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Navasota, Tex., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Belton, Tex., \$55,000.
 United States post office at New Braunfels, Tex., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Beeville, Tex., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Yoakum, \$65,000.
 United States post office at El Paso, Tex., \$300,000.
 United States post office at Nacogdoches, Tex., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Brenham, Tex., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Franklin, Va., \$45,000.
 United States post office at South Boston, Va., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Ellensburg, Wash., \$75,000.
 United States post office and customhouse at Aberdeen, Wash., \$112,500.
 United States post office at Seattle, Wash., \$300,000.
 United States post office at Williamson, W. Va., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Buckhannon, W. Va., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Neenah, Wis., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Antigo, Wis., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Merrill, Wis., \$75,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Madison, Wis., \$550,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to expend from this sum such amount as may be necessary for the demolition of the present building, either in whole or in part.
 United States post office at Buffalo, Wyo., \$62,500.
 Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and to contract for the erection and completion thereon of a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, for the use and accommodation of the United States post office and other governmental offices in each of the cities enumerated in this section, within its respective limit of cost, including site, hereby fixed:
 United States post office at Decatur, Ala., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Andalusia, Ala., \$50,000.
 United States post office on the State line dividing West Point, Ga., and Lanett, Ala., \$50,000.
 United States post office, United States courts and jail at Cordova, Alaska, \$100,000.
 United States post office at Marianna, Ark., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Russellville, Ark., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Rogers, Ark., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Red Bluff, Cal., \$60,000.
 United States post office and customhouse at San Pedro, Cal., \$60,000.
 United States post office at San Luis Obispo, Cal., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Willows, Cal., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Glenwood Springs, Colo., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Mystic, Conn., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Branford, Conn., \$55,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Marianna, Fla., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Sanford, Fla., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Lakeland, Fla., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Fitzgerald, Ga., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Douglas, Ga., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Washington, Ga., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Moultrie, Ga., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Dawson, Ga., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Sandpoint, Idaho, \$70,000.
 United States post office at Marion, Ill., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Olney, Ill., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Paxton, Ill., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Hoopeston, Ill., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Charleston, Ill., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Batavia, Ill., \$95,000.
 United States post office at Metropolis, Ill., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Jerseyville, Ill., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Aledo, Ill., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Valparaiso, Ind., \$95,000.
 United States post office at Rochester, Ind., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Kendallville, Ind., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Bluffton, Ind., \$70,000.
 United States post office at North Vernon, Ind., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Clinton, Ind., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Shelbyville, Ind., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Cedar Falls, Iowa, \$95,000.
 United States post office at Charlton, Iowa, \$70,000.
 United States post office at Carroll, Iowa, \$70,000.
 United States post office at Cherokee, Iowa, \$70,000.
 United States post office at Greenwood, Iowa, \$50,000.
 United States post office at Vinton, Iowa, \$70,000.
 United States post office at Cherryvale, Kans., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Eldorado, Kans., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Pratt, Kans., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Thibodaux, La., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Glasgow, Ky., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Marion, Ky., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Saco, Me., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Salisbury, Md., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Southbridge, Mass., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Leominster, Mass., \$90,000.
 United States post office at Malden, Mass., on a site to be donated, \$90,000: *Provided*, That the construction of said building shall not be begun until the site for same has been donated and title thereto accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in section 26 of this act.
 United States post office at Amherst, Mass., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Houghton, Mich., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Cheboygan, Mich., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Wyandotte, Mich., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Mich., \$75,000.

United States post office at Rad Axe, Mich., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Bemidji, Minn., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Fairmont, Minn., \$65,000.
 United States post office at St. Peter, Minn., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Liberty, Mo., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Washington, Mo., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Butler, Mo., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Fayette, Mo., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Water Valley, Miss., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Central City, Nebr., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Vineland, N. J., \$70,000.
 United States post office at Montclair, N. J., \$130,000.
 United States post office at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Long Island City, N. Y., \$200,000.
 United States post office at Owego, N. Y., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Cohoes, N. Y., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Walden, N. Y., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Saranac Lake, N. Y., \$90,000.
 United States post office at Fort Plain, N. Y., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Thomasville, N. C., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Coshocton, Ohio, \$115,000.
 United States post office at Washington Court House, Ohio., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Martins Ferry, Ohio, \$85,000.
 United States post office at Kenton, Ohio, \$80,000.
 United States post office at Gallipolis, Ohio, \$75,000.
 United States post office at Willington, Ohio, \$75,000.
 United States post office and courthouse at Woodward, Okla., \$110,000.
 United States post office at Durant, Okla., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Chandler, Okla., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Lock Haven, Pa., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Pittston, Pa., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Lewistown, Pa., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Indiana, Pa., \$90,000.
 United States post office at Hollidaysburg, Pa., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Berwick, Pa., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Franklin, Pa., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Tamaqua, Pa., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Donora, Pa., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Olyphant, Pa., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Monessen, Pa., \$90,000.
 United States post office at McKees Rocks, Pa., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Waynesburg, Pa., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Sayre, Pa., \$80,000.
 United States post office and customhouse at Beaufort, S. C., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Lancaster, S. C., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Bellefourche, S. Dak., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Franklin, Tenn., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Tullahoma, Tenn., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Athens, Tenn., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Gallatin, Tenn., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Pittsburg, Tex., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Commerce, Tex., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Vernon, Tex., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Cameron, Tex., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Comanche, Tex., \$50,000.
 United States post office at St. Johnsbury, Vt., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Waynesboro, Va., \$52,500, \$2,500 of which may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the acquisition, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of a site, in addition to the sum heretofore authorized for that purpose.
 United States post office at Farmville, Va., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Norton, Va., \$75,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to provide in said building suitable quarters for a mine rescue station.
 United States post office at Salem, Va., \$65,000.
 United States post office at Front Royal, Va., \$50,000.
 United States post office at Leesburg, Va., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Charles Town, W. Va., \$75,000.
 United States post office at Beaver Dam, Wis., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Burlington, Wis., \$70,000.
 United States post office and customhouse at Mineral Point, Wis., \$60,000.
 United States post office at Tomah, Wis., \$55,000.
 United States post office at Oconto, Wis., \$60,000.
 Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site for the United States post office and other governmental offices in each of the cities enumerated in this section within its respective limit of cost hereby fixed:
 United States post office at Union Springs, Ala., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Albertville, Ala., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Attalla, Ala., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Greenville, Ala., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Sylacauga, Ala., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Nogales, Ariz., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Stuttgart, Ark., \$5,000.
 United States post office at El Dorado, Ark., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Brinkley, Ark., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Modesto, Cal., \$20,000.
 United States post office at Newark, Del., \$5,000.
 United States post office, courthouse, and customhouse, Key West, Fla., \$80,000.
 United States post office at Lake City, Fla., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Toccoa, Ga., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Canton, Ga., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Rossville, Ga., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Sandersville, Ga., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Mendota, Ill., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Hillsboro, Ill., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Geneseo, Ill., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Havana, Ill., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Spring Valley, Ill., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Chicago, Ill., \$50,000, and said site shall be located on or near East Sixty-third Street in said city: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, disregard the provisions of law requiring a site to be bounded upon at least two sides by streets, and may further, in his discretion, reduce or entirely dispense with the open space for fire protection.
 United States post office at Woodstock, Ill., \$17,000.
 United States post office at Decatur, Ind., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Linton, Ind., \$8,000.
 United States post office at Noblesville, Ind., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Lebanon, Ind., \$10,000.

United States post office at Greensburg, Ind., \$12,000.
 United States post office at Plymouth, Ind., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Warsaw, Ind., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Salem, Ind., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Fairfield, Iowa, \$10,000.
 United States post office at Oelwein, Iowa, \$8,000.
 United States post office at Marengo, Iowa, \$5,000.
 United States post office at Newton, Iowa, \$10,000.
 United States post office at Madisonville, Ky., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Central City, Ky., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Harrodsburg, Ky., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Eminence, Ky., \$8,000.
 United States post office at Paintsville, Ky., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Pikeville, Ky., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Prestonburg, Ky., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Murray, Ky., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Hodgenville, Ky., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Elizabethtown, Ky., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Cambridge, Md., \$10,000.
 United States post office at South Framingham, Mass., \$15,000.
 United States post office and customhouse at Benton Harbor, Mich., \$25,000.
 United States post office at Centralia, Mo., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Sikeston, Mo., \$7,500.
 United States post office at West Plains, Mo., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Unionville, Mo., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Mountain Grove, Mo., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Lebanon, Mo., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Lamar, Mo., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Salem, N. J., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Bath, N. Y., \$15,000.
 United States post office at Oneida, N. Y., \$15,000.
 United States post office at Lyons, N. Y., \$15,000.
 United States post office at Rutherfordton, N. C., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Mount Olive, N. C., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Edenton, N. C., \$7,500.
 United States post office at Lenoir, N. C., \$8,000.
 United States post office and customhouse at Fargo, N. Dak., \$25,000.
 United States post office at Napoleon, Ohio, \$7,500.
 United States post office at St. Marys, Ohio, \$7,500.
 United States post office at New Philadelphia, Ohio, \$12,500.
 United States post office at Millersburg, Ohio, \$7,500.
 United States post office at Frederick, Okla., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Hobart, Okla., \$10,000.
 United States post office at St. Johns, Oreg., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Tyrone, Pa., \$25,000.
 United States post office at Warren, R. I., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Dillon, S. C., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Huntingdon, Tenn., \$2,500.
 United States post office at Rogersville, Tenn., \$3,000.
 United States post office at Memphis, Tenn., \$40,000.
 For the acquisition, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of additional ground adjoining the post office and customhouse at Sherman, Tex., \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
 United States post office at Gilmer, Tex., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Crockett, Tex., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Taylor, Tex., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Orange, Tex., \$10,000.
 United States post office at Coleman, Tex., \$5,000.
 For the acquisition, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of additional ground adjoining the post office and customhouse at Dallas, Tex., \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in his discretion, in lieu of the foregoing, to acquire a new site by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, for a post office at Dallas, Tex., at a limit of cost not to exceed \$300,000.
 United States post office at Nephin, Utah, \$5,000.
 United States post office at West Point, Va., \$5,000.
 United States post office at Colfax, Wash., \$7,000.
 United States post office at New Martinsville, W. Va., \$12,500.
 United States post office on west side at Milwaukee, Wis., \$100,000.
 United States post office at Newcastle, Wyo., \$5,000.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, or additional ground adjoining the site already acquired, and to contract for the erection and completion thereon of a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, for the use and accommodation of the United States post office, courts, and other governmental offices at Birmingham, Ala. The cost of said building and addition to site, or new site and building shall not exceed \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Treasury should decide to acquire a new site he may sell the site already acquired at an upset price of not less than \$200,000, at public or private sale, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury at such time and upon such terms as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States and deposit the proceeds in the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

SEC. 7. That the limit of cost for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a suitable building for the accommodation of the post office and other governmental offices at New Haven, Conn., as provided by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, is hereby increased by the sum of \$400,000, or so much thereof as may be realized from the sale of the old post-office and customhouse building and site thereof in the said city of New Haven, as provided in said act of June 25, 1910; and said act of June 25, 1910, is hereby amended so that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to sell said old post-office and customhouse building and site before the completion of the new Federal building, on such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem to be to the best interest of the United States subject to the provision and agreement that possession of same shall not be delivered until said new building is ready for occupancy.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed on square No. 143, in the city of Washington, D. C., a fireproof building of modern office building type of architecture of sufficient area to afford when completed office accommodations for the entire organization at Washington, D. C., of the Geological Survey, Reclamation Service, Indian Office, Bureau of Mines, and such other offices and bureaus of the Interior Department as can be accommodated therein.

That the designs and estimates for said building shall be approved by a board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds.

That for the purpose of beginning the construction of said building the sum of \$500,000 is hereby authorized, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the acquisition of said square 143 is hereby made available as a part of said authorization for the employment, without regard to civil-service laws, rules, or regulations, of technical and engineering services in the Office of the Supervising Architect, exclusively to aid in the preparation of such plans and specifications and toward the commencement of the construction of said building.

That the foregoing authorization for the employment of technical and engineering services shall be in addition to and independent of the authorizations and appropriations for personal services for the Office of the Supervising Architect otherwise made: *Provided*, That this authorization shall not be construed as fixing the limit of cost of said building at the sum hereby named, but the building hereby authorized shall be constructed or so planned as to cost, complete, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, lighting fixtures, and approaches, but exclusive of site, not exceeding \$2,500,000.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the construction of a suitable building for said purpose within the ultimate limit of cost above mentioned.

SEC. 9. That so much of section 24 of the act of Congress approved May 30, 1908, as provides for the construction of buildings for a customhouse and other governmental offices, except United States courts and post office, and for a building for the United States appraisers' stores at Wilmington, N. C., be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to require that upon the enlarged site of the present customhouse and warehouse in said city the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be constructed a suitable and commodious fireproof building for the accommodation of the customs service, the appraisers' stores, the United States courts and court officials, and such other governmental offices, exclusive of the post office, as can be properly and conveniently quartered in said building; and that the limit of cost fixed by said act of May 30, 1908, is hereby extended by the sum of \$118,750, and said act is hereby amended so as to fix the limit of cost for said new customhouse, appraisers' stores, and courthouse and enlargement of site thereof at not exceeding \$418,750; and that the unexpended balances of the appropriations heretofore made pursuant to said section 24 of the building act of May 30, 1908, are hereby made available for the construction of the said building for customhouse, appraisers' stores, and courthouse hereinbefore prescribed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the construction of such building for customhouse, appraisers' stores, and courthouse at Wilmington, N. C., within the limit of cost hereinbefore fixed.

SEC. 10. Post office at Lancaster, Pa., \$80,000, together with the unexpended balance of the amounts heretofore appropriated for additional land and building; all to be available for the acquisition of a new site.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site, or acquire it by condemnation or otherwise, in the city of Akron, Ohio, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the post office and other governmental offices, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed \$400,000. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, when said building is completed and occupied by the United States authorities, to sell the present post-office building and site in said city of Akron at public or private sale, after proper advertisement, on such terms as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States, to execute a quitclaim deed to the purchaser thereof, and to deposit the proceeds of said sale in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt: *Provided*, That said building and site shall not be sold for any sum less than \$100,000.

SEC. 12. That for the purpose of beginning the construction under the direction of a commission consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, and Ivory G. Kimball, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, of a memorial amphitheater, including a chapel, at the national cemetery at Arlington, Va., and in accordance with the plans of Carrere and Hastings, architects, of New York City, adopted by the commission heretofore appointed, there is hereby authorized the sum of \$250,000: *Provided*, That this authorization shall not be construed as fixing the limit of cost of said building at the sum herein named, but the building herein provided for shall be constructed so as to cost, complete, including heating and ventilating apparatus and approaches, \$750,000.

That said commission is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of said memorial amphitheater and chapel within the ultimate limit of cost above mentioned: *Provided further*, That the said commission may, in its discretion, expend, of the sum hereby authorized, not more than \$75,000 for the purpose of constructing a mortuary chapel, in accordance with the plans of Carrere and Hastings referred to in this act, or to locate the same elsewhere in and upon the Arlington estate, in pursuance of any other plan which may be approved by the commission for that purpose.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Oneonta, N. Y., for street purposes and no other, all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to all or so much of a 10-foot strip of land off the South Main Street side of the Federal building site in said city as he may deem advisable for said street purposes.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to purchase a site, or acquire it by condemnation or otherwise, on land at a convenient point between the incorporated city of Las Vegas, N. Mex., and the incorporated town of Las Vegas, N. Mex., and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the post office, courthouse, and other governmental offices, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed the sum of \$125,000, and the post office herein provided for shall be used as a post office and courthouse and for other governmental purposes for both the incorporated city of Las Vegas and the incorporated town of Las Vegas, notwithstanding the general law requiring the maintenance of a post office in each county seat, and the authorization of \$15,000 made for the purchase of a site in the town of Las Vegas is hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. That a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, be, and is hereby, created, which shall cause plans and estimates to be prepared for a building to accommodate the Patent Office of the United States, and report the estimated cost thereof to the Congress, provided that such plans and estimates be

prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And for the preparation of such plans and estimates a sum not to exceed \$5,000 is hereby authorized to be expended for employment of technical and engineering services in the Office of the Supervising Architect. That the foregoing authorization for the employment of technical and engineering services shall be in addition to and independent of the authorization and appropriations for personal services for the Office of the Supervising Architect otherwise made.

SEC. 16. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, in whole or in part, the post-office site situated at Liberty Avenue and Sixteenth Street, in Pittsburgh, Pa., at public or private sale, after proper advertisement, at such time and on such terms as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States, and to execute a quitclaim deed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and to deposit the proceeds of said sale in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt: *Provided*, That all the land embraced in said site and shall not be sold for less than an aggregate of \$750,000.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site for a suitable building and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post office and other governmental offices in the city of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, the cost of said site not to exceed the sum of \$800,000: *Provided*, That such site shall not be acquired until the Secretary of the Treasury shall have entered into a contract on behalf of the United States with a responsible purchaser for the sale of the site now occupied in said city by the post office at a minimum price of \$1,800,000, such contract to provide for the use by the Government free of rent of said site and buildings thereon for governmental purposes until the completion and occupation by the Government of a building upon the site herein authorized to be acquired: *And provided further*, That the sale of the present site and building thereon shall be made only after proper advertisement and at such time and upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem to be for the best interests of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to execute and deliver to the purchaser a quitclaim deed. The balance of said proceeds in excess of the amount paid for the site is hereby authorized for the construction of a new building complete, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use of the United States post office and other governmental offices, said building to be erected on the site herein authorized to be purchased: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may disregard the provision requiring 40 feet open space for fire protection.

SEC. 18. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare designs and estimates for a fireproof national archives building containing not less than 1,500,000 cubic feet of space, suitable for the orderly storage of records, documents, and other papers which have accumulated in the various executive departments and independent establishments, and in the files of the Senate and House of Representatives and offices of the White House, and are not needed for current use.

That the said designs and estimates shall be prepared with a view to the erection of the said building in the city of Washington, D. C., upon a lot of land large enough to contain ultimately a building embracing 4,000,000 cubic feet of space.

That the said designs and estimates shall make provision for a building capable of subsequent extension without impairing its architectural appearance from a capacity of 1,500,000 cubic feet to a capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet.

That upon the completion of the said designs and estimates the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Senate and House of Representatives the minimum cost of such a building and the minimum cost of a suitable site therefor conveniently located in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 19. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the land adjoining the present Federal building site in Ardmore, Okla., extending from said site to A Street by a depth of 145 feet in A Street, at a cost not exceeding \$8,000, said sum to be paid out of the balance heretofore authorized for building and site in said city.

SEC. 20. That for the purpose of beginning the construction on the site heretofore procured of a suitable and commodious fireproof building for the accommodation of the United States Subtreasury and other governmental offices at St. Louis, Mo., the sum of \$200,000 is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That this authorization shall not be construed as fixing the limit of cost of said building at the sum hereby named, but the building hereby provided for shall be constructed or planned so as to cost, complete, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, but exclusive of site, not exceeding \$1,000,000.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the construction of a suitable building for said purpose within the ultimate limit of cost above mentioned.

SEC. 21. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into a contract or contracts for the erection and completion of fireproof laboratories and other buildings suitable and necessary for the investigations of the Bureau of Mines, on a site hereinafter provided, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., within the total limit of cost hereinafter fixed.

That the said laboratories and other buildings shall be constructed under the direction of and in accordance with plans and estimates to be approved by a board consisting of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and shall be so constructed as to cost, complete, with the necessary railroad sidings, approaches, plumbing, lighting, heating, ventilating and hoisting apparatus, and other necessary appurtenances, not to exceed the sum of \$500,000, of which amount the sum of \$250,000 is hereby authorized and shall be immediately available for the preparation of plans for said laboratories and other buildings and for carrying forward construction work. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to employ, without regard to civil-service laws, rules, or regulations, and to pay for at customary rates of compensation, out of this authorization, such technical and engineering services as may be recommended by the above board, to serve exclusively in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for and to supervise the construction of the work herein provided for: *Provided*, That the foregoing authorization for the employment of technical and engineering services shall be in addition to and independent of the authorizations and appropriations for personal services for the Office of the Supervising Architect otherwise made.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the board of public education of the said city of Pittsburgh, for public use, that part of the United States arsenal grounds in the city of Pittsburgh lying between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets and between Butler Street and the tract of land transferred by the Secretary of War to the custody and control of the Treasury Department for a marine-hospital site by an instrument dated June 1, 1904, under authority of the sundry civil act of March 3, 1903, the land to be transferred to the said city of Pittsburgh being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the said tract of land transferred to the custody and control of the Treasury Department, and running thence along Fortieth Street in a northwesterly direction to the intersection of said street and Butler Street, 1,117½ feet, more or less; thence along Butler Street in a southwesterly direction to the intersection of said street and Thirty-ninth Street, 523 feet, more or less; thence along Thirty-ninth Street in a southeasterly direction to southwest corner of the said tract of land transferred to the custody and control of the Treasury Department, 1,100½ feet, more or less; and thence along the westerly boundary of said tract of land in a northeasterly direction to the place of beginning, 523 feet, more or less; and containing 13½ acres, more or less, on the transfer by the board of public education of the city of Pittsburgh, or by the city of Pittsburgh, to the United States, for the use of the Bureau of Mines, under the Department of the Interior, as a site for the erection of the laboratories and other buildings hereinbefore provided for, of the tract of land in the said city of Pittsburgh, known as the Magee High School site, and lying on Forbes Street and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning in the center of Boundary Street at its junction with Forbes Street and running north 87 degrees 36 minutes 45 seconds east parallel to Forbes Street for a distance of 536.2 feet, more or less, to a stone monument; thence running south 2 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds east for a distance of 150 feet, more or less, to a stone monument; thence north 87 degrees 36 minutes 45 seconds east for a distance of 115 feet, more or less, to a stone monument; thence north 2 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds west for a distance of 58.89 feet, more or less, to a stone monument; thence south 52 degrees 26 minutes 15 seconds east for a distance of 20.80 feet, more or less, to a pin; thence south 50 degrees 41 minutes 15 seconds east for a distance of 413.8 feet, more or less, to a pin; thence south 15 degrees 28 minutes 45 seconds west for a distance of 326.70 feet, more or less, to a pin; thence north 76 degrees 45 minutes west for a distance of 1,144.75 feet, more or less, to the center of Boundary Street; and thence along the center of Boundary Street north 28 degrees 15 minutes east for a distance of 444.38 feet, more or less, to the starting point, and containing an area of 11½ acres, more or less: *Provided*, That before the above-described transfer by the Secretary of War to the city of Pittsburgh shall become effective, and as an express further consideration for said transfer, and for the surrender by the United States of a perpetual water supply now obtained from a reservoir located on the lands so to be transferred, the city of Pittsburgh, through its proper officers, shall covenant and agree, at its own expense, and within a reasonable time, to tap, within that part of the Pittsburgh supply depot and reservation between Butler Street and the Allegheny River retained by the United States, the 42-inch water main belonging to the said city which now crosses the said reservation under a revocable license, and thereafter to furnish, free of charge to the United States, all the water needed for all purposes upon the said reservation, and shall also agree to keep its own water main, pipes, hydrants, and other necessary appurtenances now located or hereafter to be located upon the same, in good condition and repair at its own expense.

SEC. 22. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, additional ground adjoining the present site of the post office, customhouse, and courthouse at Utica, N. Y., at a cost not to exceed \$35,000, and that for the purpose of beginning the enlargement, extension, remodeling, repairing, or improvement upon the present site and the enlarged site herein provided for of said post office, customhouse, and courthouse and other governmental offices in said building, the sum of \$180,000 is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That this authorization shall not be construed as fixing the limit of cost of said enlargement, extension, remodeling, repairing, or improvement at the sum hereby named, but the enlargement hereby provided for shall be constructed or planned so as to cost, complete, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, not exceeding \$365,000.

SEC. 23. That the employment is hereby authorized of an architectural designer at a compensation of \$6,000 per annum, a structural engineering expert at \$5,000 per annum, and a heating, lighting, and ventilating engineering expert at \$5,000 per annum, to serve in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, to assist the Supervising Architect in connection with the designing and standardizing of public buildings authorized to be erected under the control of the Treasury Department and the mechanical equipment thereof, and in connection with architectural and engineering work of said office of unusual magnitude or complication: *Provided*, That such services may be employed without regard to civil-service laws, rules, or regulations, and no person now in the employ of the Supervising Architect's office shall be eligible to such employment: *And provided further*, That the foregoing authorization for the employment of technical experts to assist the Supervising Architect shall be in addition to and independent of the authorizations and appropriations for personal services for the office of the Supervising Architect otherwise made.

SEC. 24. That the limit of cost for the construction of an immigration station at Baltimore, Md., is hereby increased by the sum of \$100,000 and such further sum as may be realized from the sale of the site heretofore acquired for said immigration station. That the piece of ground forming a part of the land acquired by the United States about the year 1836 as an addition to the grounds of Fort McHenry, in the State of Maryland, which is described as follows: "Beginning for the same at the intersection formed by the southwesternmost outline and the southeasternmost outline of the property of the Baltimore Dry Dock Co., as conveyed by George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, to Baltimore Dry Dock Co., March 26, 1879, and recorded in Liber F. A. P., 836, folio 557, of the records of Baltimore City, which point of beginning is the southernmost corner of said Baltimore Dry Dock Co.'s land; thence southeasterly binding on the said southwesternmost outline produced southeasterly in a straight line 230 feet to intersect a line drawn southwesterly from the northwest branch of Patapsco River parallel to the above-mentioned southeasternmost outline of Baltimore Dry Dock Co.'s land and 230 feet therefrom measured at right angles thereto; thence northeasterly reversing said line so drawn and binding thereon 585 feet, more or less, to the northwest branch of Patapsco River; thence northwesterly binding on said northwest branch of Patapsco River 238 feet, more or less, to the above-mentioned southeasternmost outline of Baltimore Dry Dock Co.'s land; thence southwesterly binding

on said southeasternmost outline of Baltimore Dry Dock Co.'s land, 642 feet to the beginning, containing 3½ acres, more or less," be, and the same is hereby, set aside and designated as a site for the immigration station to be constructed at the port of Baltimore; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, sufficient land along the southwestern boundary of the lot ceded by the United States to the Baltimore Dry Dock Co. and through the land of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. for an outlet from said immigration site and grounds to the city streets beyond, the said outlet not to cost more than \$20,000, and to be paid for out of the funds authorized for said immigration station; and the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to contract and arrange for railroad facilities upon said outlet and immigration site; and the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized and directed to sell, in such manner and upon such terms as he may deem for the best interests of the United States, the site heretofore acquired for said immigration station in the city of Baltimore, Md.; and to convey the last-mentioned land to such purchaser by the usual quitclaim deed.

Sec. 25. That for the purpose of beginning the enlargement, extension, remodeling, repairing, rebuilding, or improvement, upon the present site, of the United States post office and courthouse at Kansas City, Mo., so as to provide additional and necessary accommodations for the said post office, United States courts, and other governmental offices in said building, the sum of \$150,000 is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That this authorization shall not be construed as fixing the limit of cost of said enlargement, extension, remodeling, repairing, or improvement at the sum hereby named, but the enlargement hereby provided for shall be constructed or planned so as to cost, complete, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, not exceeding \$500,000.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into contracts for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, repairing, and improvement of said building within the ultimate limit of cost above stated.

Sec. 26. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept for the United States, by donation, without expense to the United States, a suitable site for the use and accommodation of the post office and other governmental offices at Malden, Mass.

Sec. 27. That section 30 of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. U. S. 696), authorizing the enlargement of the site for the new post office, courthouse, and customhouse at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, be, and the same is hereby, amended in so far as to provide that, in addition to the limit of cost fixed for such enlargement of site by said act, the unexpended balance of the original appropriation for site shall be available for the acquisition of said additional land, together with the further sum of \$75,000, which is hereby authorized to be expended from the amount heretofore authorized for the construction of said building, and the limit of cost for such additional land is hereby increased accordingly.

Sec. 28. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall require all owners or agents of sites in each city mentioned in this act, where sites or additions to sites are to be purchased, to submit offers of sale in writing. And in case a site or addition to a site acquired under the provisions of this act contains a building or buildings, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to rent until their removal becomes necessary such of said buildings as may be purchased by the Government, or the land on which the same may be located, where the buildings are reserved by the vendors, at a fair rental value, the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and a report of the proceedings to be submitted to Congress annually: *Provided*, That each site selected under the provisions of this act shall be bounded upon at least two sides by streets, unless otherwise specifically provided.

Sec. 29. That proposals for the sale of land suitable for all sites, or additions to sites, provided for in this act, respectively, shall be invited by public advertisement in one of the newspapers of largest circulation of said cities, respectively, for at least 20 days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals. Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be mailed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

Sec. 30. That all buildings authorized to be constructed, enlarged, or extended under the provisions of this act shall, unless otherwise provided herein, be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least 40 feet on each side, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That in exceptional cases and for good cause shown the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, reduce the open space to less than 40 feet and to any dimensions which he shall deem sufficient to afford fire protection.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I demand a second.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects, and the Chair appoints as tellers the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD]. Those in favor of seconding this motion will pass between the tellers and be counted.

The House divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 154, noes 30.

The SPEAKER. The motion to suspend the rules is seconded. There will be 40 minutes' debate, 20 minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] and 20 minutes by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, there are several gentlemen, members of the committee, who have asked for time, and for that reason I shall take only seven or eight minutes to explain this bill as briefly as possible. It carries about \$25,643,000.

It has been three years since a public-building bill has been passed. If we had had a bill a year ago, four or five million dollars less would have been necessary to be authorized in this bill.

This is not, as is often thought, an appropriation bill. It does not take presently any money out of the Treasury. It simply authorizes certain sums to be appropriated by the Appropriations Committee on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and those appropriations will only be made and the money will only be taken out of the Treasury as the construction of the buildings, the improvement of buildings, or the purchase of sites demands.

It can not be said that this bill is for several reasons in a class with other appropriation bills. For instance, the river and harbor bill is an annual appropriation. As I have said, it has been three years since there has been any authorization for public buildings.

This bill authorizes the construction of a large building for the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and many other of the offices of the Government in this city. That makes the amount of the bill much larger than it otherwise would have been.

The bill of three years ago carried an authorization for the making of plans and specifications for this building, but there was no authorization for any proposition to be constructed in this city.

Another large proposition is an amphitheater at Arlington, Va., which the committee thought was justified, and that was authorized.

Mr. Speaker, we have tried to make the bill as fair as possible, considering the various divergent interests of Government service in all parts of the country.

I think this bill is authorized by the caucus action of the Democratic Party. Last summer there was a caucus, and in that caucus it was decided that the omnibus public-building bill should be postponed until this session. With the assurance of the leaders of the party that there would be a bill of this kind at this time, I feel that it would be a breach of faith on the part of our party to disallow it.

Mr. Speaker, the various objects for which authorizations are made in this bill are as follows:

For increase of limit of cost (under sec. 1).....	\$2,356,550
For enlargement, extension, and improvement (under sec. 2).....	1,491,000
For buildings upon sites now owned (under sec. 3).....	8,420,000
For new buildings and sites (under sec. 4).....	9,072,500
For purchase of sites only (under sec. 5).....	1,304,000
Under other sections.....	2,999,750

Total authorization..... 25,643,800

I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman used three minutes and reserves the remainder of his time. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill. I am not surprised that the gentleman from Alabama announced that he would describe it as briefly as possible. The less said about it, the better for the bill or those who support it. It can not be defended from any standpoint of public necessity. There are now authorized 289 projects which have not yet been started. Ninety buildings heretofore authorized will be started during the next year, and it will take three years to complete the buildings already authorized.

The sham economists who have been talking economy and advocating public-building bills, which fasten obligations upon the Treasury, should either quit talking economy or should attempt to stop the authorizations which make inevitable the expenditure unnecessarily of large sums of public money.

I denounce as indefensible this method of passing a public-building bill. It ties together everybody with an item in it, and makes impossible that scrutiny and close attention to the various items required in a bill coming from a committee appropriating public money.

In the 20 minutes allowed to the opponents of the bill for debate it will be impossible to review all the items in the bill or to do anything but call attention to them. The bill was reported Saturday and it is called up to-day—Monday—under suspension of the rules under which the bill must be taken in its entirety without opportunity for amendment and with only 40 minutes' discussion. It is impossible in the time elapsing since the bill was reported to obtain the information required in order to analyze the bill carefully and to understand its provisions. The report of the committee does not contain any information as to the population of the various places at which buildings are to be erected, the postal receipts of the various communities, or the expenses to which the Government is now subject.

All such information should be contained not only in the report but placed in the Record so that the country might be

informed of the manner in which it is proposed to expend \$25,000,000 for public buildings.

If these items could be scrutinized and challenged, many of them could not receive the approval of the House.

In the brief time available I have noted some of the items in this bill to which I wish to call the attention of the House. One for the erection of a building at Jasper, Ala., with a population of 2,500 people, to cost \$100,000. At Arkadelphia, Ark., a population of 2,745, the appropriation is to be \$55,000. Why should a town of 2,500 population get \$100,000 and a town of 2,700 population get \$55,000? The report gives no information. Rockville, Conn., with a population of 7,900, building is limited to cost \$55,000. Greenwich, Conn., with a population of 3,800, limit of cost \$90,000; Orlando, Fla., with 3,800 population, limit of cost \$60,000. Why the difference in the cost of these various buildings? At Las Cruces, N. Mex., the building is to cost \$125,000; the population is 3,836.

At Jellico, Tenn., the building is to cost \$70,000. The post-office receipts at Jellico last year were \$3,424.49, and the cost of rent, fuel, and lights and supplies for the service in rented buildings amounted to \$650. Three per cent on \$70,000, which is a permanent charge on the revenues, excluding the cost of maintenance and service in the building when completed, is \$2,100, or \$1,500 more than the present cost of providing adequately for the public service.

At Maryville, Tenn., with a population of 2,381, the limit of cost is \$60,000. The post-office receipts last year were \$8,183.50. The cost of rent, fuel, and lights in rented quarters the last year was \$400. Three per cent on \$60,000 is \$1,800, the permanent charge, regardless of cost of maintenance, an increase of \$1,400 over the amount required for the proper conduct of the public service.

At Buffalo, Wyo., a town of 1,368 people, the limit of cost is \$62,500.

For a post office at Willows, Cal., with a population of 1,100, the limit of cost is \$75,000 for the building. At Glenwood Springs, Colo., 2,000 population, there is to be appropriated \$100,000 for a building.

At Marianna, Fla., with 1,900 population, \$70,000 is provided for the building. At Marion, Ky., a town of 1,627 persons, the limit of cost is \$70,000. At Leominster, Mass., a town of 17,000 inhabitants, the limit of cost is \$90,000. Bad Axe, Mich., 1,500 population, the limit of cost is \$55,000.

Bellefourche, S. Dak., a town of 1,300 population, the cost is \$75,000.

For a post office at Norton, Va., with a population of 1,800, \$75,000. At Burlington, Wis., with a population of 3,200, \$70,000.

I come now to the purchase of sites upon which public buildings will be authorized in the future.

Paintsville, Ky., population of 942, \$5,000 for a site.

Hodgenville, Ky., with a population of 744, \$5,000 for a site.

Mr. JAMES. Oh, the gentleman is mistaken. Hopkinsville has a population of 8,400.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am talking about Hodgenville.

Mr. Speaker, this bill contains another innovation. It provides for the construction of a post-office substation in the city of Chicago. I have not been able to ascertain that Congress has ever heretofore erected a postal substation in any city. They are rented. Buildings are erected by private parties and leased to the Government. Never before has the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yielded to the demand for substations. I understand, however, that this bill has been so scientifically prepared that it can not be defeated. [Applause and laughter.] The Members on this side will note the alacrity with which Republicans, most of whom have been turned out because of their betrayal of the public trust, applaud that statement. [Laughter.]

Provision is made in the bill for a commission to prepare plans for the construction of a new office for the Patent Office, and no limit of cost is suggested. And yet, Mr. Speaker, the sundry civil bill carries an appropriation for an addition to the building now occupied by the Patent Office, which will furnish ample accommodations and save more than a million dollars. There is no need for another building if the present building be properly arranged and enlarged.

The report accompanying this bill states that nothing was done for Washington in the public-building bill three years ago. That is erroneous. Three years ago authority was given to spend \$200,000 to prepare plans for three great departmental buildings in this city. The plans have practically all been prepared. These buildings are not placed in this bill at this time. Are they to appear in it later, before the session is over?

Let me call attention to an item in my own State. I do so because this bill should be discussed upon the merit of the items, not the criticism of individuals. In New York, near

enough to where I live to attract my attention, is a situation that shows how the public-building bills become indefensible. In 1906 a site and public building were authorized for the city of Yonkers, just north of the line of New York City, to cost together \$170,000. The law has been changed from time to time until in this bill the limit of cost of site alone is placed at \$250,000, and the limit of cost upon the building is placed at \$250,000 additional, so that instead of expending \$170,000 in a community of about 80,000 people, with an income of about \$13,000 in postal receipts, this Congress now proposes to expend \$500,000. Certain information was sent to me from some of the officials of the city—Democratic officials—protesting against this legislation, with which I declined to be burdened, because I knew that under the procedure by which this bill was to be brought before the House it was impossible to discuss any of the various items upon their merits. I believe that the greatest reform the Democratic House can institute, next to defeating such indefensible bills as this one, is to prohibit recognition for the suspension of rules to pass bills of this character. I desire to say to this side of the House that you are placing burdens upon the Treasury for five or six years beyond the present time which will plague you in the future. These items can not be defended. This side of the House will have to meet the record and the charges that will be made after this bill passes. I do not appeal for the defeat of this bill particularly because these items may or may not be defended on their merits, but because nobody can justify authorizing obligations to erect public buildings which can not possibly be commenced inside of three years. This legislation is merely to gratify the unjustifiable desires of communities, or to permit Members to go back to their districts and to assure their constituencies that they have obtained for them improvements which are claimed to be necessary, but which will not be of any value or of any service for four or five years. The bill should be defeated. Its passage can not be justified.

How much time have I used, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has used 12 minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me to make a request for unanimous consent?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one minute.

Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to strike from the bill an item with regard to my own district, on page 22, lines 11 to 16, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to strike from the bill the language which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 22, line 11:

"United States post office at Malden, Mass., on a site to be donated, \$90,000: *Provided*, That the construction of such building shall not be begun until the site for the same has been donated, and title thereto accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury as provided in section 26 of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the same privilege for every other Member of this House who is opposed to this bill, that he be allowed to strike from it the proposition that affects his own district.

Mr. BATHRICK. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he introduced a bill for this project?

Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts. I introduced a bill calling for a respectable building, not for a \$90,000 building to be placed on a \$40,000 site to be donated.

Mr. BATHRICK. And the gentleman wants more money instead of less?

Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts. I want more money, instead of less, or I want none.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to amend the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts, by providing that any Member shall have the privilege of having stricken from the bill every item in his own district. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I think that is an impracticable way of legislation; hence I object. Gentlemen can make the request for themselves, if they desire. I object.

Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to have stricken from the bill the language which was reported by the Clerk. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California objects. The gentleman from New York reserves the rest of his time, seven minutes.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, during the time of my service in this House I do not recollect a bill of this character ever coming into the House for consideration that some gentlemen from some large city, where they have procured all of the public buildings necessary for the transaction of public business, did not rise and object. I am not going to detain this House long, but I propose to show in the few moments that I have the utter fallacy of the argument of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD]. If he does not know any more about some other things than he knows about these particular items or some of them that he has called to the attention of the House, then the gentleman's ignorance upon some questions would be so densely dark that Egyptian midnight would not be in a class with it. [Laughter.]

The gentleman refers to Jasper, Ala., as a town of 2,500 people which has been given \$100,000 for a site and a building. The gentleman did not tell you that terms of the Federal court are held at Jasper, Ala., and that this authorization takes care of not only the post office but the Federal court which meets in that town.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; and the gentleman's report does not show it either.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. It does not make any difference about the report; that is the fact, which the gentleman could ascertain.

Mr. CLAYTON. The bill shows it.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. The bill says "United States post office and courthouse, at Jasper, Ala." You will find it on page 11; and the gentleman could have obtained that information by inquiring at the Department of Justice.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman knows this bill was reported Saturday and was available to-day.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Then, I want to call the gentleman's attention to another matter. The gentleman made a comparison between that town and the town of Arkadelphia, Ark., where \$55,000 was appropriated for a building. That is simply a post office; there is no court at Arkadelphia, and that makes the distinction between those two towns. The gentleman then referred to Greenwich, Conn., and compared it with a town in my district—Orlando, Fla. He referred to the fact that Orlando had only 3,894 population. That was under the census of 1910. The city of Orlando to-day has fully a population of more than 6,000 and a winter population of at least 20,000 or 25,000, and the postal receipts are twenty-odd thousand dollars. The gentleman referred to Buffalo, Wyo., but he did not tell you that there was a land office at Buffalo, and that was to be taken care of by this authorization.

The gentleman referred to Marianna, Fla., as a small town of 1,900 or 2,000 population, but the gentleman did not tell you that the Federal court is held at Marianna, and that we were building a courthouse as well as a post office at that place. So far as Yonkers, N. Y., is concerned, the gentleman who lives there [Mr. ANDRUS], a member of this committee, is not here; but the fact is, as stated by Mr. ANDRUS, and it supports, Mr. Speaker, the very idea which some of us contend for, that we ought to have annual public building bills, because real estate is advancing at such a rate it is economy for the Government to buy sites in all these towns throughout this country at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been gone into with the utmost care. I admit there are perhaps one or two items in the bill that do not exactly come up to the rules, but in all of these instances there are some peculiar facts which take them out of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, as has been said, it has been three years since an omnibus public building bill has been passed, and during these three years there has been a growth in the country and an enhancement of real estate values, such as has never before been witnessed in a like period in the history of the Republic. As a Democrat, I believe in retrenchment in governmental expenditures, but I believe in sane, common-sense retrenchment, and not in the senseless retrenchment demanded by the yellow journals of the land and the alleged economists in this House. This is the greatest Government on the earth to-day, and this Republic should not occupy the position of tenant anywhere within the confines of its great domain. I want to live to see the day when the Government of the United States will not house a single officer or employee in rented quarters, and I want to see this day come for two reasons:

First. Because from a business standpoint I am convinced that it will be infinitely cheaper for the Government to own all of the property necessary for the transaction of its business than it will be to pay rent; and

Second. Because the occupancy by its officials of buildings owned by the Government inculcates among the people of the various sections of the country a spirit of patriotic pride which is not measureable in dollars and cents. We can save money for the people by occupying our own buildings, and we can knit the affections of the people all over this glorious land in a closer bond of union by rearing in their midst an edifice for the transaction of the public business which, while being useful, will at the same time remind them of the majesty, the glory, and the power of this great Republic.

But, as to this bill, Mr. Speaker, as I have intimated, there may be four or five items in the bill which do not come strictly within the rule, and it would be little short of a marvel if this did not occur in the drafting of a bill of this character. I shall call attention to some more of them, however, which it is claimed should not have been included in this bill and endeavor to demonstrate that the objections made are not well founded.

Rockville, Conn., is referred to as a place of 7,900 population, where \$55,000 is authorized; Greenwich, Conn., is referred to as a place of 3,800 population, where \$90,000 is authorized; and Orlando, Fla., is referred to as a place of 3,800 population, where \$60,000 is authorized; and then the question is asked, "Why the difference in the cost of these various buildings?" The figures are not quoted correctly with reference to these three cities. While Rockville, Conn., has a population of 7,977, the postal receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to only \$18,671, whereas Greenwich, Conn., as shown by the last census, instead of having a population of only 3,800, had a population of 16,463, and the postal receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$40,856. While it is true that the last census gives Orlando, Fla., a population of only 3,894, that place to-day easily has a population of more than 6,000 people, and the postal receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$28,687. Each of these places already had a site, and when you consider the difference in postal receipts you will at once see that there has been no discrimination.

Las Cruces, N. Mex., while having, according to the last census, 3,836 population, it must be remembered that terms of the Federal court are held there, and that the United States land office is located there.

At Willows, Cal., in addition to the post office, officials in the Forest Service and animal industry had to be housed.

At Glenwood Springs, Colo., in addition to the post office, there is the United States land office and officials in the Forest Service for whom quarters must be provided.

At Leominster, Mass., the postal receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$37,242, and at Bad Axe, Mich., the postal receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$1,079.67. The bill carries \$90,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building for a post office at Leominster and \$55,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a post-office building at Bad Axe; and both these items are clearly within the rule, and are therefore justifiable.

While Bellefourche, S. Dak., is a comparatively small town, the United States land office is located there and officials in the Reclamation Service are located there.

At Norton, Va., in addition to the post office, is a mine-rescue station.

At Burlington, Wis., the postal receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$11,993, and the authorization of \$70,000, being for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building, is well within the rule under which the committee has acted for many years.

Objection to the bill is made because it carries an authorization for the purchase of sites at \$5,000 each at Nephi, Utah, and Newcastle, Wyo. Both of these are small places, but at the former place, in addition to the post office, is located a branch of the Forest Service; while at the latter place, in addition to the post office, it is a county site and the trading place of a vast territory, and is growing at a remarkable rate. This place, Newcastle, may be taken as typical of the few places which do not come strictly within the rule. While the last census showed a population of only 975 persons for Newcastle, the committee had indisputable testimony that the present population was fully 1,900, and the postal receipts for the past two quarters showed such gains as clearly indicated that the minimum of receipts which would entitle the town to a building would be reached long before another public-buildings bill will be presented to Congress. In fact, Mr. Speaker, in every case where a site was authorized at a town which did not come up to the rule in the matter of postal receipts, the committee was convinced by proper testimony that the limit would be reached before, in the usual course, Congress could be called upon to provide for a building. Gentlemen must understand that while the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in framing an omnibus public buildings bill considers

the question of population that is not the controlling factor. We give more consideration and weight to the amount of business done at the particular place and the number of the branches of the public service to be cared for.

Gentlemen must also remember that in the West and South, where most of the authorizations complained of are situated, the towns as a rule are small and scattered, but that they are generally the center of a large territory, and that therefore it is unfair to count when measuring their importance only those people who happen to live within the corporate limits of such towns. Gentlemen should also remember that in the West and South our towns are growing by "leaps and bounds," and they should further keep in mind that the changes in our postal service, and particularly the establishment of the parcel post and the postal savings banks, demand more space and better quarters for the transaction of the public business in this great department of the Government. I desire, also, Mr. Speaker, to remind gentlemen that it has been three years since we have had a public buildings bill; that it will probably be three years before any appreciable percentage of the total amount authorized by this bill will have to be appropriated and that therefore all this talk about this bill being instrumental in creating a deficit is simply "moonshine" and nothing more.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I desire to repudiate the imputation that this is a "pork barrel" bill. Yellow journals and alleged Congressional economists indulge in that kind of talk whenever any legislation is sought or governmental function invoked in the interests of those who do not happen to live in the great cities, but the people understand this, and they are perfectly willing to be taxed in order to have their business conducted decently and in order and in quarters commensurate with the dignity of the greatest country on the earth.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BURNETT. Will the gentleman use some of his time?

Mr. HARDWICK. We have used 13 minutes.

Mr. BURNETT. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRILL].

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to answer the criticism of the gentleman from New York in reference to two or three items in Kentucky. He called special attention to Hodgenville and the small population of that town. Hodgenville is the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, where there has been a magnificent memorial erected, and this committee thought it was but right that a slight token on the part of the Nation in the way of a site in this bill should be made at that point. The people of this Nation donated out of their own pockets a memorial to the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, and that explains that item.

He called attention to Pikeville and Paintsville; the census of those towns was issued in 1910, and those towns have almost doubled in population since that time. They are in the center of the very richest mineral section in the United States, and railroads within the last year have just gone into that section, and it is the part of economy on the part of this House to donate the small sum of \$5,000 for the purchase of sites at this time in those towns, because within the next two or three years they will be magnificent towns. And furthermore I want to say that these two or three items to which attention has been called are in eastern Kentucky. Eastern Kentucky is represented by two Representatives upon this floor, and in the two districts represented by them there is but \$40,000 carried in this bill. It covers in area one-half of Kentucky, and as the Democratic member on that committee I thought it was but fair that my colleagues should have this small allotment only for the purchase of sites, not for a building, in the richest mineral section in the United States that within the next few years will bring large postal receipts into the Government. I think the gentleman's criticism is unfair and unwarranted and I think that when gentlemen upon this side of the House understand the situation that they will stand by the committee in support of these few little items in the bill. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BURNETT. I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] to use some of his time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have only one speech.

Mr. BURNETT. Then I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the splendid service that the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] renders to the country and the House of Representatives as the head of the great Committee on Appropriations in this House, but I deny his right as a Member of this House, on every occasion, in season and out of season, to lecture his colleagues and peers about what they stand for, what they advocate, or how they intend to vote. We are all equals. We are all here with the sincere desire to promote and advance

the best interests of our common country, and I challenge the gentleman's right to lecture his colleagues on either side of the House, calling them to the attention of the country in a spirit that is not fair, to say the least. We are acting here under the same oath that was administered to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], and we deny his right as the public guardian of the National Treasury to lecture us on every possible occasion in voting for appropriation bills.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I did not expect it would have any effect on the gentleman from Tennessee. His record is too well known.

Mr. AUSTIN. I will let my colleagues on the floor of the House be the judges as to whether my record here is good or bad, and shall not permit the gentleman from New York to pass upon that question as the sole and only judge. I am coming back here by an increased majority every time, and that is an indication that my service is approved and appreciated by the people at home. [Applause.] And if I had as much for my district as the gentleman has for Greater New York in public buildings, harbor improvements, fortifications, and navy yard, I would not have the nerve to criticize my colleagues.

Now, the gentleman has called attention to two items in this bill in the district which I represent. One of them is Jellico, and he failed to give the House the information that the coal mines of that splendid mineral section are situated in that portion of eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, where the Bureau of Mines must locate and house a mine rescue station. At Maryville, on account of the acquisition of the Appalachian Forest Reserve, we need quarters for the officials of that department. In criticizing Norton, Va., in the district so well and faithfully represented by Mr. SLEMP, the gentleman overlooked the fact that a mine rescue station was to be located at that point. There is sufficient reason and justification for every item in this bill, and I say as a Republican Member of this House that a fairer bill was never drawn nor one that was more absolutely just to the minority side. And as compared with the bill reported by the last Republican Congress, this bill is in the line of retrenchment and reform, in spite of the declaration of the gentleman from New York, the leader of the Democratic side in charge of appropriations. [Applause.]

There is not a more conservative or more economical Member of Congress than the gentleman's colleague from New York [Mr. ANDRUS], who resides in Yonkers. He has been prudent and careful and painstaking in every item contained in this bill, and I defend him from the charge of improper motives or a failure to represent the interests of the people in the item in reference to Yonkers.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I did not charge any improper motives against the gentleman.

Mr. AUSTIN. The gentleman's criticism was unjust and unfair to his colleague [Mr. ANDRUS].

Mr. FITZGERALD. It was not unjust.

Mr. AUSTIN. And it is doubly unfair, because he is not here to defend himself as to the item.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I had no knowledge of his absence.

Mr. AUSTIN. The gentleman has good eyesight.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I say to the gentleman from Tennessee that if he were present I would say what I said concerning the Yonkers item in his absence. And I wish to say that the officials of the city of Yonkers are protesting against this item.

Mr. AUSTIN. This is a fair and just bill. It is an easy matter for the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] and others who are opposing this bill to stand here and ask us to vote millions of dollars for river and harbor improvements, for fortifications, for the Army, for the Navy, for reclamation projects; but on this bill they cry economy. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT. How much time have I left?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] has four minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has seven.

Mr. BURNETT. I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, it is no easy matter to oppose a bill of this kind, when one's colleagues, who are his warm personal friends, are deeply interested in the measure. But it seems to me that I would fail to measure up to my own standard of duty, on this occasion, if I did not point out to the Members of this House some objections that induce me to oppose this bill.

I believe honestly and candidly that this is the worst bill of its kind that was ever reported to an American House of Representatives. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I say that without intending to give offense, and yet with the utmost frankness. There are things in this bill that no one can defend.

A MEMBER. What are they?

Mr. HARDWICK. Well, I will tell you: The appropriation of thousands of dollars to buy sites and erect buildings in towns of seven or eight or nine hundred population; the appropriation of other thousands in towns that do not come up to any of the rules and requirements that have ever prevailed on this subject in this House in any preceding Congress.

What have you done? For years every one of us has gone home—every one on both sides of this Chamber—and told our constituents that unless a town had at least \$10,000 postal receipts the Representative would have but little chance to get a public building here. Hereafter none of us will be able to make such a defense against local demands. If any town of a few hundred population and a few thousand postal receipts, in any district, in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West, makes a demand for a public building, the Representative of the district in which that town is situated can make no such reply.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman name a town of that size that is carried in the bill?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDWICK. I can not yield, but I will name them soon enough. I can not yield to the gentleman from Tennessee or to anybody else.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. HARDWICK. They have already been named by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD]. Two of them have been located in the State of Kentucky, and there are several not much larger in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. HARDWICK. I can not yield.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. The gentleman puts me at a disadvantage when he declines to yield and makes a misstatement.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman should take his seat. I can not yield.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia declines to yield.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman from Georgia will not make a misstatement. On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, I repeat the statement I made, that here it is proposed to appropriate in this bill for \$5,000 sites in two towns of less than 1,000 population, and I take it that even the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] has got common sense enough to know that the Government of the United States is not going to buy a lot in a town unless it commits itself to the proposition of erecting a building there.

Now, gentlemen, not only that, but there are still other towns where the rental of buildings is a mere bagatelle compared with the interest on the cost of a Government building; where the interest on the cost of a building that you will erect and the cost of the lot largely exceed the rental value of perfectly suitable quarters. You are proposing to spend some of this money in such places.

But I know this bill is destined to pass this House. It is so constructed. It is rock-ribbed, moss-covered, and copper-bound. [Laughter.] There are enough Members on both sides and on all sides and in the middle and in the rear of this Chamber who are well provided for in this bill to carry it. I impute no unworthy motives to them, but they are bound to see that this bill passes.

But, gentlemen, I submit to you that each one of you in your heart of hearts knows that this bill is not right; that instead of being in the interest of the public service and of the people of the United States it is in the interest of the political fortunes of individual Members of Congress on both sides of this big aisle.

What will you be up against? Hereafter when a town of 1,000 or 2,000 people in your district demands that you at least give them a site, even if the total postal receipts are not more than two or three thousand dollars a year, you can no longer tell them that the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States will not allow it. You have got to promise it, or some aspiring contestant who is rasher and more prodigal as to promises than you are will promise it, and the place that once knew you will know you no longer.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman let me ask him a question?

Mr. HARDWICK. Not now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Just one question.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Did not the gentleman introduce in this House himself a bill to appropriate \$60,000 to purchase a site and put up a building in his own town?

Mr. HARDWICK. Undoubtedly; and I am glad the gentleman asked me the question. My colleague upon the committee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RODDENBERRY], knows full well what the facts are.

Upon information from an unofficial source that the postal receipts of my home city were \$10,000 a year, or in that neighborhood, I introduced such a bill. When it appeared that the receipts were but \$7,600 I went to my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RODDENBERRY], a member of this committee, and said to him, "I do not think I am entitled to it; I had thought the receipts were about \$10,000 a year when I introduced the bill." He then said, "We have gone far below that amount; we have gone away below that, and under any rule that this committee has adopted you are entitled to it."

I was willing to give it up, and I told him if he thought it was right to do it, to go to the chairman and ask him to strike it from the bill. Gentlemen, there are 30 or 40 items, I believe, in this bill that are very much lower than the one you have put in for me.

Mr. ASHBROOK. You are mistaken.

Mr. HARDWICK. A dozen, at least.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Point them out.

Mr. SABATH. There are more than a dozen.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] says there are more than a dozen. I will now undertake to specify a few of them, at least.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$5,000 for a site at each of the following places, the names, population, and postal receipts of which I give from the official information furnished the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds by the Post Office Department:

Albertville, Ala.; population, 1,544; postal receipts, \$4,496.
 Attalla, Ala.; population, 2,513; postal receipts, \$4,516.
 Nogales, Ariz.; population, 3,514; postal receipts, \$6,516.
 Brinkley, Ark.; population, 1,740; postal receipts, \$6,284.
 Toccoa, Ga.; population, 3,120; postal receipts, \$5,638.
 Canton, Ga.; population, 2,002; postal receipts, \$7,573.
 Marengo, Iowa; population, 1,786; postal receipts, \$7,086.
 Paintsville, Ky.; population, 942; postal receipts, \$3,753.
 Pikeville, Ky.; population, 1,280; postal receipts, \$5,120.
 Prestonburg, Ky.; population, 1,120; postal receipts, \$2,444.
 Murray, Ky.; population, 2,089; postal receipts, \$5,531.
 Hodgeville, Ky.; population, 744; postal receipts, \$3,230.
 Rutherfordton, N. C.; population, 1,062; postal receipts, \$5,320.
 Mount Olive, N. C.; population, 2,789; postal receipts, \$7,361.
 Dillon, S. C.; population, 1,757; postal receipts, \$7,436.
 Gilmer, Tex.; population, 1,484; postal receipts, \$5,964.
 Nephi, Utah; population, 2,759; postal receipts, \$4,407.
 Newcastle, Wyo.; population, 975; postal receipts, \$3,973.

Also, the following appropriations for sites:

For Central City, Ky., \$7,500; population, 2,545; receipts, \$5,635.
 For Eminence, Ky., \$8,000; population, 1,274; receipts, \$3,659.
 For Elizabethtown, Ky., \$7,500; population, 1,970; receipts, \$6,896.
 For Centralia, Mo., \$7,500; population, 2,016; receipts, \$6,561.
 For Huntingdon, Tenn., \$2,000; population, 1,112; receipts, \$4,304.
 For Rogersville, Tenn., \$3,000; population, 1,242; receipts, \$6,757.

So that it seems that there are at least 24 propositions in the bill that are much more indefensible than the one for my own town, Sandersville, Ga., and I have already explained to the House exactly what the facts are in connection with that item and my own conduct with reference to it.

That, however, is not of great importance except to myself. The real important thing is that the demonstration is complete that the bill we are about to pass is about the worst pork bill ever presented to this House. It is not based on the necessities of the public service; it is not based on any sound principle. It embarks us on a policy that will cost this country untold millions, much of it extravagantly and wastefully spent, unless it be checked somewhere.

On the list I have given are 3 villages of less than 1,000 population, 13 others of less than 2,000 population. There are 8 propositions where sites are appropriated for villages whose yearly postal receipts are less than \$5,000 and 24 instances where the yearly postal receipts are less than \$7,000.

Ah, gentlemen, our chickens are bound to come home to roost some day. You can not make these precedents without inviting, yea, urging, every village in every district in the United States to join in a gigantic raid on the Treasury in the years to come. I favor an efficient administration of the Government in its every department. I would not cripple a single department of our great Government by false or foolish economy; but when we know, as we do, that in the cases of these small villages that these public buildings are not necessary and not to be erected in the interest of the public service—for there is hardly a case in which the interest on the money we will spend for sites would not pay the yearly rental of suitable post-office quarters—then I insist the time has come to call a halt.

I can not vote for the bill. Talk is about the cheapest thing I know. I call on some of these gentlemen who for weeks and months have been posing as economists, denouncing battleships, denouncing river and harbor bills, holding up this appropriation bill or that for reasons of "economy," to join us in an effort to defeat this bill, even if we do lose some "pork" for our districts. I dispute the contention of the committee that the Democratic caucus ever instructed us to pass a public-building bill at all; certainly no caucus has ever favored this bill. I dispute the contention that this sort of "job" has been put up on the country before. If so, when? If so, does that justify us in another raid?

I know this bill will pass, but it will not do so except against my vote and over my protest, and I expect to find lined up and voting for it some of the gentlemen on this side who have been loudest in their shouts for economy.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. HARDWICK. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] has four minutes remaining.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all who have spoken on this question be allowed to extend their remarks in the RECORD, and that any member of the committee who has not spoken be given the same privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen who have spoken and all members of the committee who have not spoken have the privilege of extending their remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Reserving the right to object, that would not include other Members of the House outside of the committee?

The SPEAKER. It would not. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGLEY. I ask the same privilege.

Mr. SABATH. I ask the same privilege.

Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts. I ask the same privilege.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to these various requests?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. GOLDFOGLE] asks to be included in this request. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I ask for the regular order now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands the regular order, which is equivalent to an objection.

Mr. MANN. No; I do not object to the requests which have been made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to these requests?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODDENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, everybody knows, even Members who did not have towns big enough to get in the bill, that the public buildings bill is not an appropriation bill. It does not appropriate a dollar. It does fix the projects for which the Appropriations Committee may in future appropriate and as the funds in the Treasury will warrant. Last year at two meetings the Democratic caucus directed that this bill be brought in at this session instead of at that session. The Public Buildings Committee, in obedience to that caucus instruction, brought in this bill. Over two-thirds of the House will obey the caucus instruction and pass the bill. It is a bill providing for many needed public improvements that touch millions of our citizens. It is not in the interest of the Steel Trust and other big grafting business. It is for the people. There were items of about \$5,000,000 total which I thought should be deferred, and moved to do so, but the judgment of the committee did not agree with mine.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has seen fit to criticize the provision for a site at Paintsville, which is in the district I represent, and the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] were evidently directed in part to the items in the bill for that district. Of course, I accord to these gentlemen and the other

opponents of the bill the utmost good faith in the stand they have taken. They simply do not understand fully the situation, at least so far as my district is concerned. In the first place, there is not a single public building in the district; not even a site for one has heretofore been provided for, nor is there a public work of any kind erected by the Federal Government. It is a mountain district, situated in that wonderful region in eastern Kentucky, which includes the upper valleys of the Big Sandy, Kentucky, and Licking Rivers, so rich in mineral resources, and which has the greatest coal field in the world. As my colleague, Mr. CANTRILL, whose fairness and unselfish aid to that section of the State we all appreciate, has already stated, the Big Sandy Valley, where Pikeville, Paintsville, and Prestonsburg are located, is in the heart of that region which is just now being developed. Hundreds of coal operations have recently started up. Thousands of people have come there from other sections during the past two or three years. Railroad building is progressing on an extensive scale. Millions of capital are being invested. The time is not far distant when the mountains of eastern Kentucky will be the richest and most populous section of the State. Gentlemen have referred in their criticisms to the population as shown by the census reports of 1910. That is no criterion for these cases. An analysis of those reports discloses the fact that the increase in Kentucky's population for the preceding decade was almost wholly in that section, and the increase has been still more rapid there since that census was taken. In some of these places the population has nearly doubled in the past three years, and the amount of business has, of course, increased in like proportion. Why, Mr. Speaker, there is in that section one city that I have in mind with a population of over 2,000, the site of which was covered with forest when the census of 1910 was taken, and two years from now it will probably have a population of 10,000. I could give other instances almost as remarkable. Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but we shall shortly have need for public buildings in that mountain section for many purposes other than post-office work. I expect that in the not distant future we shall have a weather bureau station, and a mine rescue station, and a fish hatchery, and a good many other Government establishments at different points in the mountains. Moreover, the Federal court business is larger there than in any other section of the State and is growing rapidly, and we shall soon have, I trust, sessions of the Federal court at Pikeville. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, this is only a very small installment of the public buildings and other things that we deserve and are going to ask and expect from Uncle Sam. I would like to state some facts, for the benefit of the House, regarding the industries, growth, and prospective importance of the cities to which I have referred, but these data have all been submitted to your committee, and it has unanimously decided that they merit this recognition. I am glad that the National Government is at last beginning to recognize this great section of Kentucky as it deserves.

[Mr. BURNETT addressed the House. See Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FITZGERALD) there were—184 ayes and 46 noes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the yeas and nays. All those in favor will rise.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that there were 39 in favor, not a sufficient number.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Tellers, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the vote on the yeas and nays was so close I ask for tellers.

The question of ordering tellers was taken.

The SPEAKER. Thirty-one gentlemen have arisen, not a sufficient number, and tellers are refused. The yeas have it. Two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules are suspended and the bill is passed.

COLLECTION OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 271) to authorize the collection of the military and naval records of the Revolutionary War with a view to their publication.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 18, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture submitting, pursuant to law, report of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912 (H. Doc. No. 953), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CARY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 398) to direct and empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to revoke licenses under certain conditions, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1527), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 28718) to authorize the St. Louis Belt, Illinois & Eastern Traction Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Missouri River, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1528), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 28715) to authorize the St. Louis & Western Traction Co. to construct a bridge across the Missouri River near Weldon Springs Landing, in the State of Missouri, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1529), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 28571) to authorize the Northern Pacific Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River in Minneapolis, Minn., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1530), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 28673) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River in Beltrami County, in the State of Minnesota, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1531), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 28774) amending section 932 of chapter 89 of title 2 of the Alaskan Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 28775) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes; to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 28776) excepting certain lands in Pennington County, S. Dak., from the operation of the provisions of section 4 of an act approved June 11, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves"; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 28777) providing for the issuance of patents to owners of town lots purchased from the United States at auction sales in certain cases; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 28778) to amend an act approved May 30, 1910, entitled "An act to authorize the sale and disposition of a portion of the surplus and unallotted lands in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties in the Rosebud Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 28786) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Childress, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 28787) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Quanah, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. AYRES: Resolution (H. Res. 844) requesting the President to transmit information relating to City of Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: Resolution (H. Res. 845) to nonconcur in gross in Senate amendments to H. R. 27941; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SHARP: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 402) extending the operation of the act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 403) to exempt the National Academy of Sciences from the payment of duty on medals imported for presentation by it in recognition of research work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUPRÉ: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 70) for a reprint of the Soil Survey of the New Orleans Area, Louisiana; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, requesting the enactment of a Federal law regulating the exportation of food products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Wyoming, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America granting power to Congress to levy a tax on incomes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES: Memorial of the Legislature of California, favoring the passage of the Newlands bill for a board of river regulation, etc.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LAFFERTY: Memorial of the State Legislature of Oregon, favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting Congress to pass laws regulating the subject of marriage and divorce throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, favoring the enactment by Congress of a law providing for the closing of certain drawbridges across the Willamette River in the city of Portland, Oreg., between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. and 7 p. m.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, urging Congress to undertake the immediate improvement of Tillamook Bay, Coos Bay, Coquille River, and Port Orford, on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, urging Congress at the present session to appropriate \$1,400,000, to be immediately available, for the completion of the Celilo Canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. POST: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, urging the enactment of a Federal law regulating the exportation of food products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIS: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, urging the enactment of a Federal law regulating the exportation of food products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, favoring the enactment of law for depositing the funds of the Federal Treasury in banks upon competitive bidding as to interest and upon approved security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, recommending the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURLESON (by request): A bill (H. R. 28779) for the relief of Pay Inspector F. T. Arms, United States Navy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 28780) granting an increase of pension to Laura Fritts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 28781) for the relief of the legal representatives of H. Mack Whitaker, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 28782) granting a pension to Juliet S. White; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 28783) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Gallagher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. Sisson: A bill (H. R. 28784) to relinquish, release, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to certain lands in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 28785) for the relief of Dudley Walton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of the Polish Woman's Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration, over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also (by request), petition of the Board of Commerce, Commercial Club, Manufacturers and Producers' Association, and the Tariff Bureau, of Knoxville, Tenn., protesting against the passage of legislation reducing the present tariff on aluminum; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), petition of the National Association of United States Customs Inspectors, favoring the passage of legislation to fix the salaries of the customs inspectors by law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of the H. C. Schransk Co., Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against the passage of legislation to reduce the tariff on finished goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and vicinity, Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the passage of legislation for an investigation of the conditions of the locomotive boilers and safety appliances and see that the inspection of same is enforced; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the New Smyrna Board of Trade, New Smyrna, Fla., favoring the passage of legislation making appropriation to open up for commerce Mosquito Inlet, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DENVER: Petition of Albert J. Brown and other citizens of Wilmington, Ohio, favoring the passage of the Jones-Works bill limiting the number of saloons in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DIFENDERFER: Petition of Calvary Baptist Church, Morristown, Pa., favoring the passage of the Kenyon "red-light" injunction bill for the cleaning up of Washington for the inauguration; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Andrew Jackson Council, No. 64, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration, over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the passage of Senate bill 8114, preventing discriminations in the Panama tolls; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FORNES: Petition of the National Civic Federation, New York, favoring the passage of the workmen's compensation bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Andrew Jackson Council, No. 64, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, New York, favoring the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration, over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring the passage of legislation for the adoption of a national budget, securing a change in the laws and practices now regulating Federal expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Charles N. Prouty, New York, protesting against the passage of legislation for the reduction of tariff on leather and shoes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Rockford (Ill.) Germania, G. S., the German Republican League, Rockford, Ill., and Charles K. Johnson, publisher of North Star, New York, N. Y., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration, over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GRIEST: Petition of the Lancaster (Pa.) Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, favoring the passage of legislation for the reduction of tariff on imported wrapper tobacco; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of Carma J. Gibson, Morgan Hill, Cal., favoring the passage of the Kenyon "red-light" bill, for the cleaning up of the city of Washington for the inauguration; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the California State Board of Forestry, favoring passage of legislation making further appropriations for Federal aid in the protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Board of Trade of Winston-Salem, N. C., favoring the passage of legislation for immediate reform in the national banking system of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Kirk, Geary & Co., Sacramento, Cal., protesting against the passage of legislation reducing the present tariff on fine and medical chemicals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, favoring the passage of legislation to extend the parcel post to include books of libraries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the Socialists of Stonington, Conn., favoring legislation for an investigation of the action of the Department of Justice against the editors of the Appeal to Reason; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 28516) granting an increase of pension to John Hector; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFFERTY: Petition of the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local Union No. 372, Portland, Oreg., favoring the passage of legislation for the repeal of the Dick military law, compelling all able-bodied citizens to be subject to serving in the militia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEVY: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the passage of Senate bill 8114, preventing discrimination in the Panama tolls; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association, Portsmouth, favoring the passage of legislation adopting the Norfolk Navy Yard as the site for the new dry dock; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the National Civic Federation, New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Federal workmen's compensation bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring the passage of legislation for the adoption of a national budget, and for securing a change in the laws and practices regulating Federal expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of John Kovacs, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Charles K. Johnson, publisher of North Star, New York, N. Y., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration, over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Andrew Jackson Council, No. 64, Junior Order United American Mechanics, New York, favoring the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration, over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of the Indiana Sealers' Association, Indianapolis, Ind., favoring the passage of legislation for the establishment of a standard barrel for fruit, vegetables, etc.; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of Andrew Jackson Council, No. 64, Junior Order United American Mechanics, New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration, over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Italo-American Alliance of the United States of America, Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration, over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of citizens of Harlan County, Nebr., favoring the passage of legislation to make an investigation of the persecution of the editors of the Appeal to Reason by the Government; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of the Oliphant Club, Middleton, R. I., favoring the passage of the McLean bill granting Federal protection to all migratory birds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 6099, to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine a uniform classification of freight rates, and propose suggestions relative to appointment of committee for same; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring the passage of legislation providing for the building of two battleships instead of one; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of Joe E. Johnston Camp, No. 259, United Confederate Veterans, Childress, Tex., favoring the passage of legislation granting pensions to the remnants of the Confederate veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 18, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

Mr. GALLINGER took the chair as President pro tempore under the previous order of the Senate.

The Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, February 11, 1913, was read and approved.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania suggests the absence of a quorum, and the roll will be called.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Dixon	McLean	Shively
Bacon	du Pont	Martin, Va.	Simmons
Bradley	Fall	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Ga.
Brady	Fletcher	Nelson	Smith, Mich.
Brandeggee	Gallinger	Newlands	Smith, S. C.
Bristow	Gardner	O'Gorman	Smoot
Brown	Gronna	Oliver	Stephenson
Bryan	Jackson	Overman	Stone
Burton	Johanson, Ala.	Owen	Thomas
Catron	Jones	Page	Thornton
Clark, Wyo.	Kavanaugh	Paynter	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Kenyon	Penrose	Townsend
Crawford	La Follette	Percy	Webb
Cullom	Lea	Perkins	Williams
Cummins	Lippitt	Pomerene	
Curtis	Lodge	Richardson	
Dillingham	McCumber	Sheppard	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusion filed by the court in the following causes:

The trustees of the Corinth Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Dinwiddie County, Va., v. United States (S. Doc. No. 1090); and

G. W. Chipman and W. J. Chipman, sole heirs of Joseph Chipman, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 1091).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a telegram, in the nature of a petition, from members of the Polish Women's Alliance of America, praying that Congress sustain the President's veto of the immigration bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SENATOR FROM NEVADA.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, my colleague, Mr. PITTMAN, is present and desires to be sworn in. His credentials are on file.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator elect will present himself at the desk for that purpose.

Mr. PITTMAN was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. NEWLANDS, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him he took his seat in the Senate.

IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS—VETO MESSAGE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous-consent agreement the message of the President of the United States, returning to the Senate without his approval the bill (S. 3175) to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States is now before the Senate for consideration. The question is, Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding?

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I arise to speak in support of the President's veto. From the time that this particular bill first came before the Senate I have felt constrained to oppose what is known as the literacy test incorporated in the bill. There were two or three other objectionable provisions in the bill, but generally I have believed that the bill contained so many excellent provisions, calculated greatly to improve our immigration laws and the character of immigrants coming to

this country that I have been reluctant to withhold my assent to it, but to this particular provision, the one which establishes the literacy test, I can not agree. I am as much opposed to it now as when the bill first came before the Senate, and I feel obliged to indorse the strenuous opposition of President Taft and Secretary Nagel to inserting a provision of that nature into our immigration laws.

Mr. President, Mr. Taft does not stand alone as to this policy among our Chief Executives. When Mr. Cleveland was the President a bill embodying substantially the same literacy test incorporated in this bill, and exactly the same as it appeared in the bill as at first presented to the Senate, was passed by Congress and sent to him. Mr. Cleveland vetoed that bill and on substantially the same ground taken by President Taft. I do not know that the opinion of even two Presidents of the United States, although of different political parties, should have any particular influence on the minds or judgment of Senators; in fact, I think Senators should act on their own judgments on all questions; but I think the fact referred to is entitled to most respectful consideration. It shows, at least, that, so far as the Chief Executives of the country to whom this question has been submitted are concerned, and this without regard to party distinction, they have expressed their disapproval of this so-called literacy test. I quote them as I might quote any man of great personal or official prominence whose judgment ought to weigh with us. But aside from what President Cleveland or President Taft may have thought or said, I take the position that this provision of this bill—the literacy test—is a radical and most undesirable departure from the established, traditional policy of this Government. I may, of course, be mistaken, but I regard this change in our policy as bad.

Mr. President, illiteracy is not to be desired; illiteracy, in fact, is a misfortune; but illiteracy is not a test, much less a decisive test, of either bad citizenship or good citizenship. I would rather have a hundred or a thousand illiterate men, women, and children come to this country from abroad with good, honest purposes—that is, with the thought in their minds and the purpose in their hearts of identifying themselves with our civilization and of making good citizens—I would rather have a thousand such, though they did not know a letter of any alphabet, than to have one educated agitator or anarchist, who comes to wave a red flag and who is bent on mischief and the fomenting of public disorder. All these and such as these men and women I would exclude with strong hand. I would shut the door in their faces. Mr. President, it is a fact, and every Senator knows it to be a fact, that it is the smart, half-educated, wild-eyed anarchist we have reason to dread. Who are the people who commit the revolting crimes we shrink from? You find them in the Black Hand, the Camorra, the nihilist organizations; and these, in large measure, are composed of men and women who could easily pass this literacy test. These you would not exclude by this test, and yet these are the people who commit the crimes we protest against as subversive of our ideas of government and likewise subversive of all public order. These are the people who commit the crimes that have disgraced civilization in their native lands, and they are the people who are importing their monstrous criminal practices to our shores.

Mr. President, I read, as I suppose most Senators did, recently, the harrowing, tragic story of a celebrated trial some place in Italy of a band of ruffians who had murdered a noted woman and her husband for some alleged treason to their organization; I believe this was in Naples, or mayhap in some other city of Italy. We read the story of the trial of those criminals before the court and wondered at the scenes enacted there, almost incomprehensible to us. Who were those criminals? They were educated men, of the Camorra, among them being even a priest, pity though it be. They were educated people. Who murdered Garfield? Who assassinated McKinley? Who committed nearly all these frightful crimes that have startled our people and aroused a natural and proper spirit of resentment among them and excited a just demand that all such should be excluded from our shores? Mr. President, there is not one of this class who could not easily and laughingly stand this educational test. An honest man, unhappily illiterate by force of circumstances, would be deported, but such as I speak of would come walking in.

Mr. President, I believe it to be absolutely safe to say that most of the people who come from Europe to the United States come with honest purposes. They frequently come—and this Senators should keep in mind—to give to their children better opportunities than they had at home. Let me read at this point, and in support of this statement, an extract from the letter of Secretary Nagel to the President—the Secretary who